

# The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 127.—VOL. VI.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1838.

[PRICE {WITH A SUPPLEMENT} 6d.]

Shares in Valuable and Improving Mines, Railways, &c.

**R. C. WARTON** begs to announce that he is now preparing for his next periodical SALE, by AUCTION, at the Mart, on Thursday, the 27th of February next, which will include SHARES in the MOST IMPORTANT MINES, paying dividends with regularity, and of distinguished excellence; also the more recently incorporated undertakings in progress of development, and under the best sanction and advice. Particulars may be had, in due time, of the Mart; and of Mr. C. Warton, Auctioneer and Agent for every description of Mining property, 38, Threadneedle-street.

**WHEAL LENOY MINE.**  
The parishes of Northhill and Lewannick, with the Machinery for Sale.  
**BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,** the rights, or RIGHT TO SEARCH FOR METALS in extensive tracts of land, in the parishes of Northhill and Lewannick, Cornwall, which have been granted to the Directors of the WHEAL LENOY MINING COMPANY; together with the Mining Works of the said Company, upon which have been expended £2000, and the Machinery, Pumps, Timber, &c. The Directors have had the mine recently surveyed, and the report of the inspectors may be seen by application to the directors.  
Further particulars, apply to the Captain, at the Mine; to either of the Directors, or to Mr. R. K. FROST, Solicitor, Launceston.  
Launceston, Jan. 23.

**TEN MINING ASSOCIATION.**—The holders of the New Shares are reminded, that the third and last INSTALLMENT of FIVE SHILLINGS per share becomes payable on the 1st February next, at the banking-house of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane.  
Chester House, Broad-street, Jan. 22.

**WAZILIAN COMPANY.**—A GENERAL MEETING of the holders of Concession shares will be held at the office of the Company, on Friday, the 1st of February next, at One o'clock precisely.  
Broad-street-buildings, Jan. 19.

**SSOE BRIDGE MINING ASSOCIATION.**—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held at the George and Vulture Tavern, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, on Friday, the 24th day of February next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, when the members will make a Report of the present state of the affairs and future prospects of the Association, preparatory to their making a further Call of Five Shillings per share.  
By order of the Directors,  
BAXENDALE, TATHAM, UPTON, and JOHNSON.  
Great Winchester-street, London, Jan. 23.

**ORINGDON PARK MINING COMPANY.**—The Directors of this Company give Notice, that they have this day made a SECOND CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share, payable at the Banking-house of Messrs. Deacon, Labouchere, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane, on or before the 16th day of February next. The Bankers' Receipt, together with the Scrip Certificates, to be brought to the office of the Company, that the payment may be duly certified.  
White Lion-court, Cornhill, Jan. 12. S. CLARE, Secretary.

**PIAPO MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Company's Office, in Austin-Frirs, on Monday, the 29th inst., at One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the Resolution agreed to at the last Annual Meeting on the 10th of July, 1837, "To hold Two General Meetings of the Proprietors in the course of the year."  
FRED. GRELLET, Secretary.  
Austin-Frirs, January 16.

**MBMARTIN AND NORTH DEVON SILVER AND LEAD MINES.**—The Shareholders are hereby informed, that at a Meeting of the Directors on the 19th inst., a further CALL of Ten Shillings per share was made to be paid into the West of England and South Wales District Bank, at Barnard's Court, on or before the 10th day of February next.  
WILLIAM NEWTON, Sec.  
Barnard's Court, Jan. 20.

**LOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Directors of this Association will be held at the office of the Company, on Thursday, the 8th of February, at Two o'clock precisely.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN CHAPMAN, Sec.  
Barnard's Court, Cornhill, Jan. 15.

**MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.**—The Board of Directors of the Mining Company of Ireland hereby give notice, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon the Company's deposited stock, for the half year ended 1st of December, will be payable on and after the 1st of March, at the Company's office, 27, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin; and notice of Messrs. H. and J. Johnston and Co., Bush-lane, London. The Company's transfer will be closed on Thursday, the 15th, to Wednesday, the 28th of February, and holders of transferable certificates will please to have them lodged at the Company's office in Dublin, on or before the 15th of February, for conversion into stock, in order to entitle the holders to the dividend declared.  
By order,  
RICHARD PURDY, Sec.

**NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.**—The Directors of the New Granada Mining Company have made a CALL of ONE POUND per share, in conformity with the regulations endorsed on the certificates, which will be paid to Messrs. Spomer, Atwoods, and Co., Gracechurch-street, on or before the 24th of February next. It will be necessary to take the certificates to the Bankers, that the receipt of the call may be endorsed thereon.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN CHAPMAN, Sec.  
Barnard's Court, Cornhill, Jan. 18.

**NEVORGUS MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that all shares upon which the last call of One Pound per share (making Four Pounds per share, is not paid at the banking-house of Sir Charles Price, and Co., King William-street, London, at or before Five o'clock on the 6th of February next, will be absolutely and irrevocably FORFEITED, and after that the public are cautioned not to purchase any share or shares upon which the payment of the said call of One Pound is not duly endorsed by the officer of the Company.  
J. E. MORGAN, Sec.  
Broad street-buildings, Jan. 23.

**THE PATENT SAFETY FUZE,**  
for BLASTING ROCKS in Mines, Quarries, and for Submarine operations. This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting a very hazardous operation. From many testimonies to its usefulness, and the Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the Kingdom, they have the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c.  
"I am very glad to hear that your recommendations have been of any service to the public. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuze; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this."  
Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Cornwall.

6, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL.  
**CLERICAL, MEDICAL, SCHOLASTIC, EAST INDIA, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.**

ADVERTISEMENTS received for Town and Country Newspapers, more than one hundred of which are regularly filed for public inspection. Business in the English and Foreign Funds transacted with fidelity and despatch; the prices of which, and of shares, are received from the city every hour. A great variety of Mining, Canal, and Railway, Bank, and other Joint Stock property constantly for sale and purchase. It is obvious that an office, combining an extensive town and country connexion, would afford opportunities for effecting sales or purchases of shares, &c., highly advantageous to the owner; all information being willingly communicated to the parties gratuitously.

Ladies having transfers to make at the Bank will be attended by a clerk. Persons in the country, desirous of transmitting bonds or other property of value, will be referred to our bankers.  
W. THOMPSON and CO.  
6, Waterloo-place, Jan. 6.

**PATENT PINE OILS, AND ANTI-FRICTION GREASE.**

**MINE PROPRIETORS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, &c.**—HUCKS and Co., Sole Distillers (under a license from Luscumb's) of the above, beg to submit their OIL, to the notice of the proprietors, as an invaluable article for lubricating the close boxes and patent Carriages, having bearings of machinery, &c. It possesses all the oleaginous properties of the finest Sperm Oil, and is less than one half the price. The Anti-FRICTION GREASE (prepared from the oil) is suitable for all purposes of machinery where Grease is required; it possesses the singular property of retaining the same consistency under every variety of climate, and will not liquify under any degrees of heat. The effect of this peculiarity is apparent on all Machinery, and Carriages, &c., whose bearings have a tendency to heat by rapid revolution, or the Anti-Friction, by adhering to, and keeping the axes and bearings in a constantly state, when other materials would run off and leave them dry, effectually preventing the evil of what is technically termed the "wheel's firing."  
The Patent Oil has now been established some years, and has lately been applied to the axes of Her Majesty's mail coaches, where it has given general satisfaction.  
Price of the Oil, 2s. per cwt.—Grease, 30s. per cwt., in quantities exceeding half a ton.—Samples of Oil, 5 gallons and upwards, 2s. 10d. per gallon—2s. 5d., and 12 lbs. kegs of Anti-Friction, 4d. per lb.  
Orders addressed to HUCKS and Co., Patent Oil Works, Bow Common, London, will meet with prompt attention.

**NOTICE.—EAST WHEAL GILBERT AND MERRYMEETING TIN AND COPPER MINES, Blisland, Cornwall.**—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Scrip-holders of this Mine will be held on the Mine, on the 5th of the second month, February, 1838, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration the present state of the Companies' affairs.  
Tavistock, 1st month, Jan., 1838. W. LONGMAID, Sec.

**BIRMINGHAM AND DERBY JUNCTION RAILWAY.**—CONTRACTS FOR WORKS.—The Directors of the Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway Company, will meet at the Company's Office, in Waterloo-street, Birmingham, on Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of receiving sealed TENDERS for the under-mentioned CONTRACTS:—  
Tame and Trent Contract.—To make the railway, with all the excavations, embankments, fences, bridges, culverts, and other works, including the supplying all necessary materials, except the rails, chairs, blocks, sleepers, spikes, and keys, commencing on the south side of the river Tame, in the parish of Croxall, in the county of Stafford, and terminating near Barton-milly, in the parish of Tatchhill, in the said county, being a distance of one mile and three-quarters, and to maintain the same for one year after the completion of the whole.  
Barton Contract.—To make and maintain the railway in like manner, commencing at the termination of the Tame and Trent contract, and terminating at the crossing of the turnpike road from Burton to Derby, in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, being a distance of about four miles and three-quarters.  
Drawings and specifications of the works, with drafts of the contracts, will be ready for inspection at the company's office, at Birmingham, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of February next.  
Printed forms of Tender may be obtained at the company's office, no others will be attended to; and parties tendering must attend in person, or by some one duly authorised on their behalf, at the time of meeting.  
The parties whose tenders are accepted will be required to enter into bonds, with two sureties, for the due performance of their contracts, in a penalty not less than 10 per cent. on the gross sum contracted for, and the names of the proposed sureties are to be specified in the tenders.  
The contractors, if they require it, will be furnished with counterparts of their contracts at their own expense. By Order, THOMAS KELL, Sec.  
Waterloo-street, Birmingham, Jan. 10, 1838.

**STANDARD OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
8, King William-street, City 25, Regent-street, London.  
D'Olier-street, Dublin. PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH.  
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.  
WILLIAM DAVIS, Esq., Chairman.  
W. Cory, Esq., Dep. Chair. Colonel Chris. Hodgson. W. J. Richardson, Esq.  
Lawrence Dorgan, Esq. Henry Lawson, Esq. Frederick T. West, Esq.  
William Gunston, Esq. J. Barrett Lennard, Esq. George Whitehead, Esq.  
MUCH LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE. Hence an immediate and certain bonus is given to the assured, instead of the remote and contingent advantage, offered by some companies, of a participation in their profits.  
Increasing rates of premium, peculiarly advantageous in cases where Assurances are effected by way of securing Loans or Debts.  
Age of the assured in every case admitted in the policy.  
Premiums may be paid Half-yearly or Quarterly.  
Liberal commissions are allowed to solicitors and agents.  
Increasing rates of premium,—twenty years' scale:

Annual Premium for £100, payable during									
First Five Years.		Second Five Years.		Third Five Years.		Fourth Five Years.		Remainder of Life.	
Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 0 4	1 5 5	1 10 6	1 15 7	2 0 8	2 5 9	3 0 10	3 5 11	4 0 12
30	1 6 4	1 12 11	1 19 6	2 6 1	3 1 2	3 6 3	4 1 4	4 6 5	5 1 6
40	1 16 8	2 5 10	2 15 6	3 4 2	4 3 3	5 2 4	6 1 5	7 0 6	7 9 7
50	2 17 0	3 11 3	4 5 6	5 4 9	6 3 10	7 2 11	8 1 12	9 0 1	9 9 2

By order of the Board of Directors,  
W. J. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

**AT A GENERAL MEETING of Gentlemen connected with the Landed and Mining Interests of the County of Cornwall, held on Wednesday, the 17th day of January, 1838, at the Hotel Truro, pursuant to public notice.**  
Right Hon. the Earl of FALMOUTH in the chair.

Resolved,—That a deputation be appointed to proceed to London, when summoned, to assist the Members of both Houses of Parliament, connected with the County of Cornwall, in supporting the TYN INTEREST of the county, and in making the application of the Tin-plate Manufacturers for a reduction of the Import Duty on Tin; and that such deputation do consist of the following gentlemen—viz.  
Davies Gilbert, Esq. Joseph Carne, Esq.  
John Bassett, Esq. Thomas Bolitho, Esq.  
Thomas Teague, Esq. John Taylor, Esq.  
Michael Williams, Esq. Joseph Thos. Austen, Esq.

Resolved,—That in order to provide a fund to defray the expenses incurred by the deputation, on the part of the tin-plate manufacturers, the price of all Black Tin brought to their smelting-houses for Lady-day and Midsummer quarters of the year 1838; and that those mines which smelt their own Tin be requested to pay three half-pence per cwt. on all White Tin which they may produce during the same period; also that Mr. Stephen Davey be requested to receive the amount of these contributions, and to pay out of them the expenses of the deputation, after having received the sanction of a future General Meeting.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Falmouth, for his kindness in calling the present Meeting, and presiding over it.

**ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.**

At the Annual Meeting, held at Falmouth, on the 26th of December, 1837, Sir CHARLES LEMON, Bart., M.P., President, in the chair.

It was resolved,—That the following resolution of the last General Meeting be approved, and printed with the resolutions of this meeting:—  
"That sub-committees be appointed in the principal towns of the county, who shall be requested to examine the mechanical models intended to be sent to the Exhibition by competitors of the Second Class, and shall be empowered to give an order on the Secretary for the payment of reasonable expenses in the carriage of such as they deem worthy of competition."

That the First Silver Medal be offered by the Society for the best "Account of the Space passed through by the Piston of any Pumping Engine in Cornwall (not less than 50-inch cylinder), together with an Account of the Space passed through by the Piston, as shown in the published monthly reports, and the Causes of any Differences, for a period of Six Months."

That it be optional with any person who may hereafter obtain a medal as a prize, either to keep the medal, or to receive a sum of money in lieu of it, according to the following scale:—  
Silver Medal, First Class ..... 27 0 0  
Ditto ditto, Second Class ..... 5 0 0  
Bronze ditto, First Class ..... 3 0 0  
Ditto ditto, Second Class ..... 1 10 0

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Rev. J. Fennett for drawing up the Report; to the Building Committee; to the Subscribers to the Building Fund; to the Judges at the late Exhibition who lent specimens of the Fine Arts, &c., and to the President having left the chair, it was unanimously resolved.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir Charles Lemon for his conduct in the chair, and for his unabated attention to the interests of the Society.

The following Premium, which the Annual Meeting directed the Committee to draw up and circulate, has since been agreed on:—  
A premium of Ten Pounds will be given by the Society for the best "Practical Method of Obviating the Corroding Effects produced by the Solutions of Copper or other Substances in the Feed and Injection of Water on the Boilers or other parts of the Steam-Engines used in Cornish Mines."

Additional subscriptions towards the erection of a Gallery round the Hall:—  
T. J. A. Robartes ..... 10 0 0  
Rev. J. Fennett ..... 1 1 0  
Edward Hull ..... 1 1 0  
Miss E. R. Fox ..... 6 0 0  
LOVELL SQUIRE, Secretaries,  
THOS. B. JORDAN, Falmouth.

Just completed, in two volumes.  
**THE ENGINEER'S and MECHANIC'S ENCYCLOPEDIA,**  
comprehending Practical Illustrations of the Machinery and Processes employed in every description of Manufacture of the British Empire. With nearly Two Thousand Engravings.

Editor of the History and Progress of the Steam-Engine; the Register of Arts and Journal of Patent Inventions, &c.  
This work may also be had in Eighteen Monthly Parts, price 2s. each, forming two thick octavo volumes, beautifully and closely printed with a type cast on purpose for this work. The engravings on wood (about 2000) are interspersed with the descriptive letter-press.

London: THOMAS KELLY, 17, Paternoster-row; sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers' Court, and all other booksellers.

**RAILROADS and LOCOMOTION.**  
**A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON RAILROADS and LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES** (rice 4s. 6d.), for the use of Engineers, Mechanics, and others; in which the mechanical construction of Edge, Tram, Suspension, and all other Railways, and the various Locomotive Carriages, designed for Rail and Common Roads. Illustrated by nearly 250 Engravings.

By LUKE HEBERT.  
Civil Engineer and Patent Agent; Editor of the Engineer's and Mechanic's Encyclopedia; the History of the Steam-Engine; of the Register of Arts and Journal of Patent Inventions, &c.

London: THOMAS KELLY, Paternoster-row; sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all booksellers.

MEETING OF THE MINING INTEREST.

[From the Cornwall Gazette.]

On Wednesday, the 17th instant, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of gentlemen connected with the Landed and Mining Interests of Cornwall, was held at Pearce's Hotel, Truro, in pursuance of advertisement; "to take into consideration the most proper measures for meeting the application of the tin-plate manufacturers, for a reduction of the import duty of foreign tin, as likely soon to be brought before Parliament." We have seldom seen a fuller assemblage of the wealth and respectability of the county; among those present, were, the Earl of Falmouth, Lord Roseawen Rose, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P., E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq., M.P., J. Halse, Esq., M.P., J. E. Vivian, Esq., M.P., Davies Gilbert, J. H. Treayne, G. W. F. Gregor, E. Collins, J. S. Enys, J. Vivian, J. T. Austen, N. Kendall, L. C. Daubuz, H. Williams, A. Fox, J. Williams, M. Williams, W. Williams, J. Carne, W. Paul, J. Harvey, W. Reynolds, S. Davey, T. Teague, W. Warren, G. Simmons, jun., W. Paul, jun., F. Hill, J. Lyle, J. D. Gilbert, L. C. Daubuz, jun., T. Bolitho, jun., W. Daubuz, R. Davey, J. M. Williams, T. P. Tyacke, W. Carne, H. Lambe, W. Vice, W. T. Chapel, J. Trestrail, J. Baynard, J. Oates, W. H. Henwood, and R. Taylor; Dr. Carlyon; the Rev. T. Philipotts, Rev. F. Webber, &c., &c., &c.

The Earl of FALMOUTH having taken the chair, read, as his authority for convening this meeting, a requisition addressed to him by several influential smelters and adventurers in tin mines. The requisition had been agreed to at a meeting held under the presidency of J. Halse, Esq., M.P. His lordship expressed his regret that the late period at which he received the requisition had prevented his consulting the feelings of persons interested, as to the most convenient time for a meeting, but he felt quite sure they would not for a moment conceive that he was not desirous to pay the utmost attention to their convenience. With respect to the business of the day, it seems an application has been made by the tin-plate manufacturers for a reduction of the import duty on foreign tin. This is the subject for the present meeting to consider. I am not aware how far this subject is connected with another deemed of some importance; I mean, that of the Tin Coinage Duty; upon which a meeting held in October last, presented a memorial to the crown, and a petition to the House of Commons. How far those two subjects are connected, it is not for me to say; but, perhaps, I may be thought a little remiss in my duty as chairman, if I were not to state that I made myself acquainted through the newspapers, with the proceedings of that meeting. The subject of the coinage duty has always been considered as materially connected with that now before us, and I understand they have been connected in the debates in Parliament. I beg however to be allowed not to give any opinion on this point at present. I understand that Mr. Spring Rice has three bills in preparation. Two, relating to the subject I have mentioned, and the third, to the question of the limitation of the Duchy claims. With respect to the last, it matters not to us how that bill is brought in, provided we succeed in our most reasonable objects. But before we separate, I will explain how that matter stands between us and the Duchy. We had the recorded promise of his Majesty, the late King, on our side. We have now a youthful Queen upon the throne, endowed with every quality that can adorn her sex and station. With these qualities, she will respect and revere her late uncle, and studiously act upon any pledges he may have given. No one present can doubt that the matter before us, is of the most serious importance, and involves no less than a departure from a system under which we have grown up and prospered for many centuries. The theory proposed would substitute for that system, what may, indeed, be successful; but, at the same time, we must see that it may prove a failure; and if a failure, we cannot shut our eyes to its ruinous consequences. It would most deeply affect the interests of every one connected with Cornwall. I may here refer to what actually took place in 1835, on a similar application from the tin-plate manufacturers; but it was postponed on account of the lateness of the Session of Parliament. The subject was not again renewed during his late Majesty's life. I consider the acceding to the object of the tin-plate manufacturers very much rests with the person holding the Duchy for the time being. If the crown chooses to say to the administration, "I will not have experiments tried upon the population of Cornwall," then, I perceive, ministers cannot go a step further. His late Majesty was decidedly of that opinion. He would not bear of the rights of the Duchy being interfered with by any principles of free trade. I have no doubt it was on this account that the attempt was not renewed for two years. If her present Majesty should hold the same opinion as her revered uncle, it is not too much to expect that we may be secured from the possible, or even probable evils of a change, for a half-century. God grant she live that time, and even then she would hardly reach the allotted age of man. If it should be thought unavoidable to couple the question of the Duchy duty with that before us, I hope you will excuse my recommendation, a tissue one word with respect to the rights of the Duchy, that can be considered offensive to any party. We have free discussions in Parliament. That is the proper place for them. To Parliament let us leave the discussion of this subject. We cannot deny that the Duchy duty is most ancient. It is founded on as good a right as my property at Tregothnan, or Sir Charles Lemon's at Carclew. We have no complaint to make of the Duchy as to our tin interests. It has been uniformly attentive to us. We succeeded in getting a greater frequency of coinages—in rid-ing ourselves of vexatious regulations—in bringing affairs to a more satisfactory state than before. Upon a late occasion, we obtained a renewal of the stannary courts, in a most satisfactory and advantageous way; we not only obtained the re-constitution of those courts as we recommended, but we have now a most excellent judge. It is the opinion of the best informed men of this county, that those courts are likely to be productive of the greatest possible advantage.

THOMAS TEAGUE, Esq., observed that it was not the intention of the miners to connect the import duty with that of the coinage.

LORD FALMOUTH explained. He did not wish to dictate to other gentlemen, nor to say that the two subjects were connected; he merely threw out the suggestion, that possibly some gentlemen might think they could not be separated.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq., stated his knowledge, derived from the president of the Board of Trade, that government intended materially to alter the important duty. He had thought it right to communicate this information to the tinners and smelters connected with this county. Their object, of course, would be to resist, as much as possible, the demands of the tin-plate manufacturers. If the duty on foreign tin were removed, it would be imported to the ruin of Cornwall. In answer to a question he had put to the Board of Trade, whether the prince's duty would be taken off, they told him they should consider it their duty to the manufacturing interests of the country generally, materially to alter the import duties. At the same time, they stated they should be ready to receive any deputation from Cornwall, and they would endeavour to do what was right.

SIR CHARLES LEMON, Bart., rose and said, I came here to hear, rather than to deliver any opinion. I will, however, take the opportunity of shortly stating, what I conceive has brought upon us the new claim of the tin-plate manufacturers. His lordship has stated what passed in 1835. Our arguments with the Board of Trade, I do not think produced any good effect. The export of tin-plate's ware was in the last year only 250,000l., while in the previous year it had been 297,000l. This has brought forward the tin-plate makers to make their demand. I have no doubt that the Queen will follow the same course as the late King with respect to the connection of the two questions. The opinion of the county on the Duchy duty has been very clearly expressed. It was the decided opinion of the county that the Duchy duty should be taken off, as a great burden. It was taken up as entirely distinct from the subject before us. We always pressed on the Board of Trade that the questions were not to be entertained together; we have failed to obtain that point. I have no doubt that the tin-plate makers are prepared to urge their case on the ground of necessity, as not having it in their power to procure tin in sufficient quantity to enable them to execute orders in the best manner. They say, they consume all the fine tin in this county, and have a still further demand, which cannot be supplied. At the same time, they argue with government on the ground of necessity; they make this necessity the ground for a diminution of the duty. Therefore, I think, the two measures ought not to be brought into connection. If this concession be made to the tin-plate makers, on the ground of necessity, then, everything beyond that, we have a right to claim for our own mines. As far as they can urge their case, on the ground of necessity, I believe, government is inclined to concede; and everything beyond the limit of that necessity, belongs to the Cornish mines. After thus yielding to this plea of necessity on one hand, we are perfectly right in demanding compensation on the other hand, provided no party is injured. Mr. Spring Rice is reported to say, he would take this compensation out of the duty now levied on tin. He said also, the necessity for this compensation should be proved. Mr. Pendarves will inform you that this matter was by no means definitively settled. Lord Falmouth has said, we are to avoid all observations offensive to Her Majesty—no one respects more than I do, the virtues and the character of that person. No man is more anxious than myself to avoid everything offensive to her or any other person—is not my wish to act in hostility to the Duchy; but the reason-

is, that the Duchy duty is most ancient. It is founded on as good a right as my property at Tregothnan, or Sir Charles Lemon's at Carclew. We have no complaint to make of the Duchy as to our tin interests. It has been uniformly attentive to us. We succeeded in getting a greater frequency of coinages—in rid-ing ourselves of vexatious regulations—in bringing affairs to a more satisfactory state than before. Upon a late occasion, we obtained a renewal of the stannary courts, in a most satisfactory and advantageous way; we not only obtained the re-constitution of those courts as we recommended, but we have now a most excellent judge. It is the opinion of the best informed men of this county, that those courts are likely to be productive of the greatest possible advantage.

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LORD FALMOUTH explained. He did not wish to dictate to other gentlemen, nor to say that the two subjects were connected; he merely threw out the suggestion, that possibly some gentlemen might think they could not be separated.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq., stated his knowledge, derived from the president of the Board of Trade, that government intended materially to alter the important duty. He had thought it right to communicate this information to the tinners and smelters connected with this county. Their object, of course, would be to resist, as much as possible, the demands of the tin-plate manufacturers. If the duty on foreign tin were removed, it would be imported to the ruin of Cornwall. In answer to a question he had put to the Board of Trade, whether the prince's duty would be taken off, they told him they should consider it their duty to the manufacturing interests of the country generally, materially to alter the import duties. At the same time, they stated they should be ready to receive any deputation from Cornwall, and they would endeavour to do what was right.

SIR CHARLES LEMON, Bart., rose and said, I came here to hear, rather than to deliver any opinion. I will, however, take the opportunity of shortly stating, what I conceive has brought upon us the new claim of the tin-plate manufacturers. His lordship has stated what passed in 1835. Our arguments with the Board of Trade, I do not think produced any good effect. The export of tin-plate's ware was in the last year only 250,000l., while in the previous year it had been 297,000l. This has brought forward the tin-plate makers to make their demand. I have no doubt that the Queen will follow the same course as the late King with respect to the connection of the two questions. The opinion of the county on the Duchy duty has been very clearly expressed. It was the decided opinion of the county that the Duchy duty should be taken off, as a great burden. It was taken up as entirely distinct from the subject before us. We always pressed on the Board of Trade that the questions were not to be entertained together; we have failed to obtain that point. I have no doubt that the tin-plate makers are prepared to urge their case on the ground of necessity, as not having it in their power to procure tin in sufficient quantity to enable them to execute orders in the best manner. They say, they consume all the fine tin in this county, and have a still further demand, which cannot be supplied. At the same time, they argue with government on the ground of necessity; they make this necessity the ground for a diminution of the duty. Therefore, I think, the two measures ought not to be brought into connection. If this concession be made to the tin-plate makers, on the ground of necessity, then, everything beyond that, we have a right to claim for our own mines. As far as they can urge their case, on the ground of necessity, I believe, government is inclined to concede; and everything beyond the limit of that necessity, belongs to the Cornish mines. After thus yielding to this plea of necessity on one hand, we are perfectly right in demanding compensation on the other hand, provided no party is injured. Mr. Spring Rice is reported to say, he would take this compensation out of the duty now levied on tin. He said also, the necessity for this compensation should be proved. Mr. Pendarves will inform you that this matter was by no means definitively settled. Lord Falmouth has said, we are to avoid all observations offensive to Her Majesty—no one respects more than I do, the virtues and the character of that person. No man is more anxious than myself to avoid everything offensive to her or any other person—is not my wish to act in hostility to the Duchy; but the reason-

is, that the Duchy duty is most ancient. It is founded on as good a right as my property at Tregothnan, or Sir Charles Lemon's at Carclew. We have no complaint to make of the Duchy as to our tin interests. It has been uniformly attentive to us. We succeeded in getting a greater frequency of coinages—in rid-ing ourselves of vexatious regulations—in bringing affairs to a more satisfactory state than before. Upon a late occasion, we obtained a renewal of the stannary courts, in a most satisfactory and advantageous way; we not only obtained the re-constitution of those courts as we recommended, but we have now a most excellent judge. It is the opinion of the best informed men of this county, that those courts are likely to be productive of the greatest possible advantage.

THOMAS TEAGUE, Esq., observed that it was not the intention of the miners to connect the import duty with that of the coinage.



able and just expectations of the country are not to be trifled away; nor are the great interests of the country to be sacrificed to private rights. This doctrine was ably set forth by Lord Falmouth, in the memorial of 1835. He there speaks of this duty as wholly inconsistent with the general character of British commerce. We then argued, that in conformity with the practice of parliament with respect to other rights, we should strongly urge the relinquishing of this particular duty in consideration of compensation. We now ask no more than that; and I think, we should not be contented with less.

Lord FALMOUTH said, in explanation of what has fallen from Sir Charles Lemon respecting my drawing up a memorial in which the evils arising from the duty were set forth, I do not believe any of us were very much informed as to the particular bearing of those evils. I, as the organ of the committee, drew up the memorial from resolutions sent me from Redruth, from the tin gentlemen. Whatever my own opinions might have been, it was my business to bow to the committee. As the organ of that committee, I did my best to carry into effect the opinions of the committee and the country. I have held the duty from the coinage due to be the right of the Duchy. It is, I think, a question of reasonable policy, whether it would be wise to destroy that interest which the Duchy now has in our tin concerns. It is not for me to say, at the present moment, whether it would be advisable to abolish the Duchy duty, and impose a protective duty on the importation of foreign ores. That is a question for practical men to decide; I have my own opinion. I believe Mr. Williams agrees with those who deprecate the admission of foreign ores in any shape.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq.—It must be very apparent that the importation of foreign ores must depreciate our own, as they can be worked much cheaper than our own. I am quite certain that government will entertain the question of taking off the duty on foreign tin, whether relief be granted to us, or not. With regard to our connection with the Duchy, I think seven or eight per cent. is too much to pay for friendship, while ministers are entertaining a question so injurious to Cornish miners. I am sorry this government, or any other, should be so much free-trade men, as not to consider our own mines. The very instant they took off the protection from smelter, our mines were stopped. The instant they do what they now intend, the tin mines will stop, and the manufacturers must depend upon an uncertain foreign supply. The tin-plate manufacturers say, they do not wish to stop our mines; they only want, when there is a scarcity, that the duty should be such as would enable them to import the deficiency. I think, the best thing this meeting can do is to appoint a deputation to meet the tin-plate manufacturers, and the Board of Trade. I think it essential to meet the tin-plate manufacturers as friends. Speaking of Copper mines, I believe the mines of Chili will ultimately ruin those of this country.

The CHAIRMAN.—I believe we must confine ourselves at present to tin.

THOMAS TEAGUE, Esq.—Supposing the government take off the foreign duty, and the Duchy duty likewise, it would be giving the foreigner an advantage.

Lord FALMOUTH.—Upon that subject I have always held that our being subject to the Duchy duty was a conclusive argument in favour of continuing the prohibitory duties. This has been the reason why we so long enjoyed an exception from the principles of free trade.

In answer to the noble chairman, MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq. stated, that there were about 350,000 boxes of tin-plate made yearly, worth about 700,000*l.*, besides Britannia metal and other goods. He did not conceive the manufacturers to be in a state of distress. He believed they had about sufficient for their purposes, but not redundancy. The state of the American trade during the past year, was one cause why there had not been so much exported as in the preceding year. The export trade was now going on as brisk as ever.

RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq.—If the argument used for retaining the Prince's duty, was the prohibitory duty on foreign ores, surely, now that government was about to reduce the import duty, we might say, "You have no further reason for retaining the Prince's duty."

Lord FALMOUTH.—The subjects have been connected together by ministers. It has been stated by Lord John Russell that the question of the Duchy must be considered with relation to the prohibitory duty on foreign ores. That both subjects are under the contemplation of government is quite clear.

RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq.—We should say, if you reduce the duty on foreign tin, take off the Duchy duty. Mr. Williams has expressed an opinion rather in favour of a prohibitory duty; I do not think that is a unanimous opinion among miners. Many of them do not think there would be such danger were the duty protective, instead of prohibitory altogether. If the prohibitory duty prevented the production of foreign tin, it would be a different matter. I cannot make up my mind to believe that the reduction of the duty, as far as a moderate protective duty, would do us any injury. I think the contrary. This tin, coming from the hands of the smelters of other countries, would do us less harm than meeting us in competition in the foreign markets. We should, I think, make the best fight we can for a protective duty, and use it as a strong reason for the removal of the Duchy duty, which is a dead burthen, about which there can be no doubt.

JOSEPH CARNE, Esq.—Any duty which would admit of a large proportion of foreign tin to be consumed in England, would be no protection at all. I apprehend it will not be for us to determine how we shall meet the question. We must meet it in London as we find it there. Whatever may be said in support of our cause, had better be reserved till then.

A resolution for the appointment of a deputation was then carried, on the motion of Thomas Teague, Esq., seconded by Richard Taylor, Esq.

Lord FALMOUTH, desirous of addressing the meeting, vacated the chair, which was temporarily filled by Edward Collins, Esq. His lordship said, although we began with one subject, we have gone into another that seems necessarily connected with it. Mr. Taylor has mentioned one or two things, and stated one or two points with which I, as a landowner of this country, cannot but entirely disagree. Mr. Taylor has stated that he does not see any objection to altering the prohibitory duty on foreign tin to a protective one. I see the greatest possible objection to these opinions, derived from our experience with respect to the copper trade; and believing that if we once introduce foreign ores from Banca, where, I understand tin is inexhaustible—if we once combine British skill, capital, and industry, with the richness of foreign ores, we commit suicide on our own interest. It matters not when the fatal result may happen. A man is not to consider what the effect may be in two, or three, or twenty, or thirty years. He is to consider what must be the ultimate consequences to the flourishing population around him. I have no doubt we owe the comparative prosperity of the copper trade entirely to the circumstance of the non-existence of those rich ores which were said to exist in vast quantities in other parts of the world. I have looked at the London reports of the Coburn mine. There I find that the ores have sunk to a comparatively low rate of value. God forbid, I should suppose any smelter would, from some anticipation of small profits, turn his back on the country where he had grown rich and prosperous. But without entering into these points, our great object is to consider, whether, if we combine the powers of British capital, skill, and especially of British coals, to operate on foreign ore, it might not prove destructive to the mining interest. With respect to the tin question. The protective duty means that foreign tin may be smelted here for exportation, so that it be not used in England. Is that any security? It goes abroad and meets us in the foreign market, not with the clumsy smelting of foreigners, but with the refinement consequent on the use of British capital, British skill, and British coal. In process of time, too, the trade between us and Banca will be greatly improved. If, as Sir Stamford Raffles says, the ore in Banca and the Malay Islands is inexhaustible, British ingenuity and enterprise will soon bring it here. Then, what will become of our tin? As one of the landholders of this country, I have thought it my duty to place a point bearing so essentially on our interests fairly before you. I have discharged my duty, and it remains for you to do as you choose. His lordship then resumed the chair.

THOMAS TEAGUE, Esq.—The resolution on the part of the tin-plate manufacturers was made before we took any steps respecting the Duchy duty.

E. W. W. PENDARVES, Esq.—I concur most completely in everything stated by Sir Charles Lemon. We were instructed by a meeting in this room to ask the Duchy to remit the duty—a very improper duty, being upon the raw commodity, and of which there is no other case in existence. We found, when we came before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that another question was already before him. The tin-plate manufacturers had a question of their own. They found a deficiency of tin, and they applied to government for relief. Now, a protective duty, I understand to be that which would, in the scarcity of a commodity, admit that commodity to be brought into the country, instead of being prohibited. This is the intention of ministers now. I find very little unwillingness on their part to recommend the abolishing the Duchy duty, provided a protective duty, by admitting a certain portion of foreign ore, shall put the tin-plate manufacturers on a level with those of the continent. They have not applied for smelting tin ores in this country. The question with them simply was, that the duty should be somewhat lowered. On a former occasion, when we went before the Board as a deputation, the tin-platers would have been satisfied by reducing the duty from 50*l.* a ton, which is certainly prohibiting, down to 15*l.* a ton. But this is not a question we are now met for. I understand the object of this meeting is to appoint a deputation of persons connected with the trade, to assist members of Parliament before the Board of Trade. We have before met men of the utmost intelligence on the part of the tin-plate manufacturers, and I have no doubt similar persons will be selected from this meeting. We may do what we can to prevent any alteration; but it is, of course, in the power of Parliament to consider whether we are to be benefited to the exclusion of other trades of this country. Mr. Taylor has stated that the tin-platers do not mean to do any injury to the mines of this country. They only mean that, in case of a rise in price beyond the average price, they should be enabled to compete with the foreigner. The object of our de-

putation will be to see what protective duty will be sufficient. You will select your deputation, and we, as members of Parliament, will attend to the representations of the country to the best of our ability.

Lord FALMOUTH.—The landed and mining interests are more permanent than that of smelting, and, therefore, they are more concerned. I am, however, quite disposed to unite them in one object, as Cornishmen. With reference to a protective duty, I did not say that I did not understand what a protective duty means, but that I understood it to mean, that it enabled smelters to smelt foreign ores in this country.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq.—Supposing the duty were taken off materially, I believe, as the foreign ore contains 60 or 70 per cent. of metal, they would bring ore to this country instead of tin. The instant copper was allowed to be brought to this country, they ceased to smelt ores in Chili, having now brought the rich ores here instead. The same reason would induce them to bring tin ore, and more so, as tin in the ore would be so much richer than copper.

Some conversation here arising on the subject of the duties, &c., it was urged by Mr. Carne, that if the meeting felt inclined to appoint a deputation, they must give them unlimited powers, and, on that account, it would be far better to reserve any arguments till they met in London.

HEMPHRY WILLIAMS, Esq., thought it would be advisable to have a conference with the tin-platers, rather than meet them in London absolutely as a hostile party.

Lord FALMOUTH.—I am perfectly disposed to give full powers to the deputation. If the deputation is to attend to guide us, and vote on our decision, then I should say, it was of the utmost importance that the landed interest should be considered. I did not understand, in the first instance, that the deputation was to do more than furnish information on which the members should decide.

JOSEPH CARNE, Esq., said, if all the deputation has to do is to give information, and not to decide on subjects, I believe many of us will decline to go. If we are not considered as part of the committee, I believe all the members will withdraw.

THOMAS TEAGUE, Esq., said, the last time a deputation went to London, we found it necessary to answer their communications, and send information from Cornwall. They were pleased to say, I was able to do some service in that way, and I would, therefore, prefer offering the same kind of service on the present occasion.

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution for the appointment of a deputation; for which see advertisement. His lordship then said—In opening the business of the day, he had stated that he should beg leave to explain how the question stood between the country and the Duchy with respect to the proposed Limitation Bill, which was to be formed to carry into effect his late Majesty's promise to bring the Duchy within the provisions applied by the Nullum Tempus Act. The county members and myself, were not remiss in our duty with respect to that object. In order to remind the meeting of what had before taken place, his lordship read a minute of the Duchy council, dated August, 1836, stating that the board having fully considered the question, had come to the conclusion, that the principles of the Nullum Tempus Act of George the Third should extend to the Duchy of Cornwall; and they likewise proposed to take an opinion on the part of the Duchy how far the bill before them was a right one to carry those principles into effect. He then continued—On my arrival in London in the spring, I made an early application to Sir George Harrison, and I repeatedly asked him for the bill then promised to be introduced. A case drawn up by the Duchy officers was sent to me in June last. It came then, accompanied by the opinions of the Duchy officers and the crown lawyers; and their opinions appeared to complicate the case more than before. I then requested Mr. Pendarves and Sir C. Lemon to meet me on the subject. I handed over the case to Sir Charles Lemon, and I believe it was looked at by Mr. Tremayne. This was just the state of the case when we had to lament his late Majesty's decease. It was of course, then, impossible to go on. We could only consider what was to be done in the new reign. There the question now stands. I trust her Majesty, who has given proof of every excellent quality, as far as she has, as yet, been enabled to display them, will feel inclined to carry into effect the promise of his late gracious Majesty. I hope it will be carried out without any dubious reservation; that might render it absolutely nugatory with respect to the object we have in view. Gentlemen, you may depend on it, the county members and myself will think it our duty to continue our unabated efforts to carry into effect so reasonable an object as that to which I have called your attention. I have no doubt, that it is impossible the proposed qualifications of that bill can be maintained. Whilst they consider that a possession of sixty years should constitute property, they want to reserve that very property out of which the question has grown—I mean, minerals. My object was to press upon the Duchy, the great discontent concerning mineral property, and to state that we desired to settle mining, as well as land disputes. It was impossible to say, whilst an adverse possession of sixty years constituted property in land, that it should not constitute property in the incidents to that land. It would be too much to tell a man, he might enjoy land for sixty years, but should never cut a tree. The Nullum Tempus Act, has not only conferred property, but all the incidents of that property. The noble lord concluded by expressing his desire that his continued and unabated efforts in a cause which had long engrossed a large portion of his time and attention, would be still acceptable to his countrymen, and that their united efforts would at length prove successful.

DAVIES GILBERT, Esq.—It would give me great satisfaction to see this point carried, and especially by the noble lord. About a hundred years ago, the person who had the grant of the Duchy dues, endeavoured to get copper included with the tin. This claim was successfully resisted by the noble lord's great grandfather. I am glad to see the noble lord following so worthy an example.

Lord FALMOUTH briefly acknowledged the compliment paid to him.

J. H. TREMAYNE, Esq., said the chairman had pointed out the inexpediency of doing anything that might lose us the countenance of the Duchy. I trust we shall not be deterred by any considerations from prosecuting a just claim.

A resolution was here adopted, on the proposition of Richard Taylor, Esq., seconded by William Vice, Esq., for enforcing a levy on tin sold in the two first quarters of this year, as a means of defraying the expenses of the deputation.

Thanks were voted to the noble chairman, on the motion of Davies Gilbert, Esq., seconded by Edward Collins, Esq. His lordship returned thanks, and the meeting then separated.

REDUCTION IN POSTAGE OF FOREIGN PACKETS.

A notice has been posted at the General Post-office, of a reduction in the postage of colonial and foreign letters and packets of the undermentioned description, so far as relates to British postage:—

"On letters or packets containing patterns or samples of goods, the postage will be reduced to 1*s.* per ounce weight.

"On British plantation accounts, and on deeds from the colonies and foreign parts, the postage will be charged according to the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.
Not exceeding 4 lb. ....	0	5	0
Above 4 and not exceeding 4 lb. ....	0	10	0
Above 4 and not exceeding 4 lb. ....	0	15	0
Not exceeding 1 lb. ....	1	0	0
Above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1 1/2 lb. ....	2	0	0
Above 1 1/2 lb. and not exceeding 2 lb. ....	3	0	0
Above 2 lb. and not exceeding 2 1/2 lb. ....	4	0	0
Above 2 1/2 lb. and not exceeding 3 lb. ....	5	0	0

"After the weight of 3 lb. the full charge of postage will be maintained, it being desirable to prevent packets above that weight from being sent through the Post-office.

"To prevent letters from being sent clandestinely, no relief will be given unless the packets are opened at the office, or if in the country, in the presence of the post-master and one of his clerks, when, if any letters are found to be enclosed, they will be charged with full postage."

RED COLOURING MATTER IN SALT MARSHES.—We some time ago noticed the red colouring matter which had been observed in the saline pits or marshes of the Mediterranean, and then ascribed it, as others did, to a little Branchiopoda, called *Artemia salina*. But M. Dunal has, he thinks, disproved this, and ascribes it to a small plant, a true Protococcus, to which he has given the name of *Salinus*. In other reservoirs M. Dunal found another plant of an orange red, which is a species of *Haematococcus*; and in a third place he found a species of the genus *Protonema*. M. Dunal, however, is of opinion, that the two former may prove to be the same plant in different stages of development. The colouring matter of the *Haematococcus* stains the hands in a lasting manner.—*Athenaeum*.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.—We were shown a few days since, an electro-magnetic apparatus, for telegraphic communication, to be forthwith exhibited at Exeter Hall. Its proprietor, Mr. Davy, conceives himself to have improved and simplified the very ingenious invention which has been already presented to the public in a form somewhat different. His machine only employs six wires, which are managed by a set of keys, touched by the hand; and, besides producing readily the letters of the alphabet, has the power of exhibiting combinations of letters, available as arbitrary signs, to a considerable extent. There is also an alarm apparatus attached, in the shape of a bell, which is very ingenious.—*Athenaeum*.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

### MONDAY.

Bank of England.—Account presented, of the amount of all Exchequer Bills, &c. purchased, or on which any sums have been advanced by the Bank of England in 1837 [by Act]; ordered to lie on the table.

Marine Insurance.—Petition from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for repeal of duty thereon; ordered to lie on the table.

### TUESDAY.

Treaty Improvement and Harbour.—Petition for Bill; referred to select committee on petitions for private bills.

Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, &c.—Petition for Bill; referred to select committee on petitions for private bills.

Fishguard Harbour Act.—Petition of the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, for repeal of the clause imposing a passing toll; ordered to lie on the table.

### THURSDAY.

Gravesend Pier.—Petition for Bill; referred to the select committee on petitions for private bills.

Fishguard Harbour Act.—Petitions for repeal of clause imposing a passing toll; from Glasgow, and Chairman of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures; ordered to lie on the table.

Eastern Counties Railway.—Petition for Bill; referred to select committee on petitions for private bills.

Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.—Petition for Bill; referred to select committee on petitions for private bills.

Patterns and Inventions Bill.—Second reading fixed for Wednesday, Feb. 7.

### FRIDAY.

The Duchess of Kent's Annuity Bill was returned from the Commons, with their lordships' amendment agreed to.

East India Company.—List presented of particulars of compensation proposed to be granted to Mr. Thomas West Marriott, of the late maritime service of the East India Company [by Act]; ordered to lie on the table.

Patterns and Inventions Bill.—Petition of Hugh Bidwell in favour; ordered to lie on the table.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### MONDAY.

Lord DUNCANON laid on the table an additional report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland; and on the motion of Lord LANSDOWN, an address was ordered for copies of correspondence on the subject of the Euphrates and Tigris expedition.

#### TUESDAY.

The Duchess of Kent's Annuity Bill was read the third time and passed. Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition, adopted at a large public meeting at Birmingham, praying for the adoption of measures to compel those proprietors of slaves who had received 18,500,000*l.* as compensation, to fulfil the terms of the contract. He took the opportunity of denying that he had declared that the act of 1833 had not bettered the condition of the negroes; the increased amount and the superior quality of articles sent to the West Indies proved the contrary.

#### FRIDAY.

The Royal assent was given to the Duchess of Kent's Annuity Bill.—Lord BROUGHAM gave the Secretary for the Colonies notice that on Monday he would move for various papers connected with the cruelties and severities practised under the negro apprenticeship system.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### MONDAY.

Mr. GROTE moved, that Mr. Roebuck be heard at the bar of the House as agent of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada against the Canada Bill. After a short discussion the motion was agreed to, and Mr. Roebuck was called in and heard at considerable length; after which the bill was read a second time. On the motion that it be committed, Mr. HUME moved that it be committed "this day six months." Upon this a discussion arose, which continued till twelve o'clock, when it was adjourned.

#### TUESDAY.

Mr. P. THOMSON moved, in pursuance of the recommendations of the committee on the business of the house, that no private bill be read a second time until six days after a *breviate* thereof shall have been laid on the table of the house, and have been printed; that such *breviate* shall contain a statement of the object of the bill, a summary of the proposed enactments, and shall state any variation from the general law which would be effected by the bill; and that the Speaker be authorised to give such directions as should seem to him best for carrying into effect such resolutions—which resolutions were agreed to.—Sir R. FERGUSON moved for a return of all sums of money advanced for the uniform valuation of lands and tenements in Ireland under 7th George IV., c. 62, and subsequent acts; also for a copy of the estimate of the sum likely to be required for the same purpose for the quarter ending March 31st, 1838. They were ordered.—The adjourned debate on the question that the House resolve into committee on the Canada Government Bill was then resumed, and continued to occupy the attention of the House till late hour. On a division, the numbers were—for the motion 262, against 146—majority in favour of the original motion 246.

#### THURSDAY.

Mr. WAKLEY and others presented petitions for a mitigation of the sentence of the Glasgow cotton-spinners. One made reference to "rabble lords" and a "rabble aristocracy," and called forth some discussion; in consequence of which it was eventually withdrawn.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the House resolve into committee on the Lower Canada Government Bill. A lengthy debate ensued, when the House went into committee *pro forma* on the bill.

#### FRIDAY.

Mr. WARD presented a petition from Calcutta, &c., complaining of the council having repealed the power of appeal in certain cases to her Majesty's privy council. He gave notice that early in February he should bring the subject before the house.—The Lower Canada Government Bill was recommitted, on motion of Lord J. RUSSELL; in the committee it having been proposed, agreeably to the usual form, that the preamble be postponed. Sir R. PEEL said that he had given the earliest notice of two insuperable objections he had to the provisions of the bill. Much general discussion ensued. The several amendments proposed by Sir R. Peel were conceded.

HEAT WITHOUT COMBUSTION.—Lately there has been exhibited at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, in the City, a new contrivance for the heating of rooms without risk of fire. The heating matter is contained within the compass of a small hand-urn, which will stand, without inconvenience, upon a writing or dining table in use; and within these dimensions, a sufficient quantity of the unknown material may be placed, to heat the apartment for the space of thirty hours. The scientific world is completely puzzled as to the nature of the substance, or the principle upon which it works.

ARSENIC.—The arsenical veins discovered in Auzet-le-Luget (Puy-de-Dôme), present themselves in the form of mispickel, or arsenical pyrites like those of Bohemia; they are capable of extensive working, and the further they are dug into, the more pure, compact, and abundant do they become.

ANTIDOTE TO POISON.—A few days ago eight persons at Basenit who had been poisoned with arsenic, were all saved by the employment of the oxide-hydrate of iron, though the quantity of arsenic which they had taken with their food was very considerable.

PRICE OF GUNPOWDER IN FRANCE.—The government, who has the entire monopoly, has fixed the price of gunpowder for 1838 as follows, foreign powder prohibited.—War Department: Powder, for cartridge &c., packed, 1 franc 50 centimes kilo; sporting powder, fine, 1 franc centimes ditto.—Marine Department: Powder for cartridges, 1 franc 60 centimes per kilo; mining powder, 1 franc 32 centimes per kilo. Department of Finances: Cartridge powder, 1 franc 60 centimes per kilo mine ditto, 1 franc 32 centimes; ditto for foreign trade, 1 franc 21 centimes; fine sporting ditto, 1 franc 92 centimes; ditto superfine, 2 franc 12 centimes; and royal, 2 francs 43 centimes per kilo.

EARTHQUAKE.—Sunday morning a shock of an earthquake was felt at Tynehead and its neighbourhood, which shook the houses, rattling the china, glass, &c., on the shelves. On Monday a rent was seen in the earth at Tynehead Fell, which extended for upwards of half a mile, and which was caused by the above phenomenon.

PAVED AND MACADAMISED ROADS.—It appears that Blackfriars Bridge requires for keeping it in a proper state of repair, 1000*l.* per annum when Macadamised; but it was kept in repair, as a paved roadway, for an annual average sum of 120*l.* By a return presented to the House of Commons (1827), it appears that the first cost of converting one mile two hundred and fifty yards from a London payment into a broken stone road, was 12,842*l.*; the annual expense of maintaining which road has been 4003*l.*, or 1*s.* 9*d.* per superficial yard square.



## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## FOUL AIR EXTRACTING MACHINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Many of your mining readers, especially those acquainted with the practice of mining in Cornwall, will no doubt be greatly amused at Captain (no "bat" captain, I presume) Thornhill Warrington's announcement in your paper of the 20th inst., of his having "contrived a machine"—"a discovery and invention of vast usefulness," as he terms it—and that he had magnanimously "determined to give it up for the public good;" when they perceive, from his statement, that it (the aforesaid "invention of vast usefulness") is nothing more or less than the mode of ventilation which has been so long in use in Cornish and other mines, by extracting the foul air from them, and allowing the atmospheric air to replace it, instead of the older method of forcing pure air into them. The subject, however, is of such importance to the mining interest, and to the cause of humanity, that if the attention of the numerous parties interested, who may not be acquainted with this long-established machine, should be drawn to it by the pretensions of Captain Warrington, he will thereby

"Do the state some service," and be the means of such "vast usefulness" as may, it is hoped, console him under the ridicule to which his unlucky appearance in the character of an inventor may expose him.

I saw, some years since, in the London Institution, in Moorfields, a beautiful model of this machine, which I believe was presented by Mr. John Taylor, a gentleman well known in the mining and scientific world. I presume it is still there, and if so, it will enable such of your readers as may be in London to make themselves acquainted with its principle and operation.

I am, Sir, yours, &amp;c.

A CORNISHMAN.

January 22.

## LEAD MINE DISTRICT OF YORKSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—You were so kind as to insert a letter of mine some time since, on the mineral district of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in which I promised to give you, at a future day, a more detailed account of the lead mines in this district. I now beg to hand you the following statement, taking the mines in the order in which they were named in that letter:—

The *Cockhill Mine*.—The workings on the different veins in this mine are in the carboniferous limestone, which rock is thrown up very abruptly in this place to the surface; it dips very rapidly on every side, and is succeeded by a thin bed of plate, or "shale," on which rests a bed of gritstone eight fathoms thick; alternate beds of plate and grit set on in succession. The mine is drained to a certain depth by a day level, termed "the horse level." This level is about two miles in length, exclusive of its branches—some of them of great length; it was driven southward a considerable distance through plate and grit, and then continued a great number of fathoms into the limestone before any productive veins were intersected; on some of them it has been extended eastward into the above-mentioned eight-fathom bed of grit. There are several veins in this mine; their general direction is about north-west and south-east; they have a considerable hade or underlie—some to the south, and others towards the north. These veins have also a considerable throw of the strata (that is, the beds on one side of the veins have been raised or depressed from the range of the corresponding strata on the other side), in some instances as much as twenty fathoms—those underlaying towards the north having the strata in the north (or hanging) side that distance below the corresponding beds on the opposite side—and those having towards the south, have the south side strata down. There has been little, if any, ore found in the strata above the limestone, and the veins are generally so small in the plate, that it is with difficulty they can be traced through it.

The ancients worked some of these veins extensively, and no doubt found them very productive. In some places, by taking advantage of dry seasons, they got to the depth of from sixty to seventy fathoms, and drew the water and stuff to surface by horse power. Some of these workings must have been made before many of the tools at present used by miners were introduced, there having been found of late years wood-shovels, leather bags, &c.—the latter were no doubt used (from the iron work about them) in place of kibbles. The greater part of the present workings are under the horse level; the water is pumped to this level (a depth of from fifteen to twenty fathoms) by a nine-inch cylinder steam-engine, fixed underground, near the extreme point of the level; the smoke and waste steam is conveyed through pipes, old workings, &c., to surface, a perpendicular depth of upwards of sixty fathoms. The house and deads, "work and attle," is taken through the level in waggons drawn by horses.

The *Providence, Prosperous, and Merrifield Mines*, are all on one large vein, running nearly parallel with the Cockhill veins, and about one and a half mile north of them. The present depth of these mines is about seventy fathoms from surface; the water is pumped to the day or adit level, by a small steam-engine and two water-wheels. The underlie of this vein is not great, but the throw of the strata is from fifteen to twenty fathoms—the beds in the hanging side being that distance below the strata in the hading or footwall side.

This vein has been very productive in the three mines, in the very beds in which the veins have not produced ore in the adjoining mine—Cockhill; that is, in the grits and plate, generally yielding good ore, with grit on one side of the vein, and plate on the other. The deepest part of these mines has reached the limestone (supposed to be the top bed of the Cockhill series), but I am not aware that any trial has yet been made on the vein in it.

The *Grassington Mines* are about five miles west of the Providence and other mines before mentioned, on the same run of veins. These mines are scattered over an extensive tract of Moorland—the veins and branches are very numerous. The water is taken off this district, even below the present workings, by means of a day level, which was commenced about the year 1796, under the direction of Mr. Flint, the then mineral agent for His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. This level, which was completed in 1830, is a mile and a half in length (independent of a long branch), and about seventy fathoms deep from surface—it was originally intended for the double purpose of draining the mines, and as a boat level for the conveying all the stuff from the works—with this intention it was driven nine feet high and five feet wide, up to the year 1818, when John Taylor, Esq., undertook the management of all the mines belonging to the Duke of Devonshire—this gentleman (taking into consideration the very great expense of driving a level this size through hard ground, and seeing that after it should be completed the cost of taking all the house and deads a distance of a mile and a half in boats, would far exceed that of drawing it to the surface by horse, or other power, particularly as the average depth from which the stuff is drawn does not far exceed thirty fathoms) caused the level to be driven from that time the usual size.

The strata is alternate plate and gritstone to a certain depth, when it is underlain by limestone; there is not that uniformity of strata in this district there is to be found in many parts of England, particularly in the great lead mines north of this place, but taking a line across the veins, through the most productive ground, the beds may be taken in the following order:—top plate, five fathoms thick; top grit, six fathoms; plate (including a bed of coal six inches thick), three fathoms; bearing grit, sixteen fathoms; plate with tumbleders of limestone, nine feet; top lime, four fathoms; plate, two feet. Limestone, thickness unknown.

The bearing grit has been by far the most productive stratum for lead ore; the top grit has at times produced good bunches, and in a few instances, when the veins have proved very rich through the grit, ore has been found a few feet into the plate. In the plate between the two grits the veins are generally heaved, or shifted, nearly in a horizontal direction, two or three fathoms, the only trace being a thin seam of donk or "flucaen," an inch or two thick—a good argument this for your correspondent, the "Cornish Miner," against the theory of veins being filled from below by internal pressure. The veins in the limestone are large, soft, and more regular than in the grits, and generally of a most promising appearance, containing fluor-spar, calcareous spar, barytes, calamine, &c., but hitherto very small quantities of ore have been found in it, although several of the veins have been explored extensively to the depth of thirty fathoms in the line. The veins underlie on an average but a few inches in a fathom from the perpendicular—here, as at the Cockhill, Providence, and other mines, the strata in the hanging side is lower than in the footwall, but the description does not (with very few exceptions) exceed a few

feet, and only on one or two veins has ore been found (as in the Providence and the two mines adjoining) where the throw is so great as to raise or depress the strata on one side, so as to cause plate and grit to be on a level with each other. The strata dip to the east, and some of the veins have been extended on in that direction, in the bearing grit, some distance; the top plate, in the eastern part of the moor, attains a considerable thickness, and the veins are found much contracted, hard, and poor.

In the small mines, west of Grassington Moor, the ore has generally been found in the limestone, as in the Cockhill mine.

It will be seen from these details, that but very slight analogy exists between the circumstances which influence the productiveness of the veins in the different mines with regard to the strata; the only general coincidence is, that the bunches of ore hitherto discovered in the several mines can be clearly traced to the cause of branches dropping into or intersecting the veins.

I may have carried this letter to an unnecessary length; my endeavour has been to give a plain statement, in such terms as that it may be fully understood by your numerous readers, and should you deem it of sufficient interest to be worthy a place in your columns, I shall feel obliged by your giving it an early insertion.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Jan. 22.

Y. Z.

[We insert the communication of our correspondent with pleasure, and doubt not but that it will have the effect of inducing others to communicate the results of their observation. In so doing they would contribute to the usefulness of the Journal, in rendering it the medium of conveying information on mining pursuits in other mineral districts than those to which our attention has heretofore been more particularly directed.—Ed. M. J.]

## LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I have seen with surprise, a paragraph in the Birmingham papers, put forward, I suppose, as a "feeler," stating that this undertaking was about being abandoned, and that there would be 15s. per share to divide. This, Sir, is monstrous, the capital of the company was 3,000,000*l.*, divided into 30,000 shares, on which 2*l.* deposit was paid; the amount thus subscribed, assuming the whole of the shares were appropriated, being 60,000*l.* As I believe no parliamentary expenses have been incurred, and as nothing has been done save a survey, there being of course no salaries paid of directors, I should much wish to know how so large a sum as 37,500*l.* can have been expended? Moreover, the money, I take for granted, has for the past two years been placed out at interest—the prospectus stating that interest should be allowed to the shareholders at the rate of 3*½* per cent.

Perhaps, Sir, you or some of your correspondents can enlighten me on the subject of the application of the monies. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Jan. 26.

A LONDON HOLDER OF ONE HUNDRED SHARES.

[We have extracted the paragraph referred to by our correspondent from the columns of the *Birmingham Advertiser*. The high respectability of the parties, we should hope, is a sufficient voucher. We need hardly say, that a paragraph, like the one alluded to, being merely an *on dit*, and not an authority, should not be assumed as matter of fact. Our correspondent may, however, be right as to its being "a feeler."—Ed. M. J.]

## BISMUTH IN CANDLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Much has been said on the subject of the use of bismuth in candles—if the following note should be deemed by you worthy of insertion, I shall be happy to have contributed some information on the subject. The precipitated diastil of this metal, obtained by the addition of water to its acid solutions, from the purity of its whiteness, is the best substance that can be used for destroying the colour of common Stearine Candles; it likewise assists the combustion of the tallow, and imparts a beautifully bright appearance to the flame. It is neither combined with arsenic or sulphur in the smallest proportion, nor is there any objection that can be raised to its general introduction in the manufacture of candles. Its metallic properties in many respects resemble those of lead, and when volatilized is highly deleterious to inhale in quantity, but could never be attended with the slightest danger from the combustion of the small proportion that can be introduced in the manufacture of Stearine Candles. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JUNUS.

P.S.—Should you insert this note, I will forward you, for your next Number, the analysis of nine descriptions of patent candles.

## EAST WHEEL CHANGE MINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In your last number, a letter of mine appeared, and you then stated you did not know the meaning of your correspondent. To be more explicit—the parties who are offering the above-named mine for sale have no legal right to it, the same being held by me and others, under a grant from John Jane, in the year 1829, and is now in full course of working by,

Sir, your obedient servant,

Jan. 25.

JOHN HARPER.

## MINING IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I am happy to see at the foot of your remarks, on the report of the "Mining Company of Ireland," and its declaration of a dividend of 6 per cent., that you express an intention to return to the subject of "Mining in Ireland," at an early period. I am the more gratified at this, from having observed, for some time past, that your several correspondents, who formerly gave some valuable and interesting information respecting that country's mines and minerals, have ceased to do so. I will not ask the reason for this, neither will I state my conjectures on the subject, but I do confess, it has somewhat surprised me, to find the columns of the *Mining Journal* so long silent on the subject of Irish mines and minerals. I am somewhat informed on Irish affairs, and the resources from which wealth might (in various ways) be obtained by a judicious application of capital in that country, but I know of none of more importance, and comparatively speaking, more unknown, to the moneyed men of this city, than the mineral value of Ireland. I trust, therefore, if private interests do not stand in the way of your former correspondents giving public information, they will resume their intercourse with the *Mining Journal*, and afford all the material they can to assist you in placing the subject of "Mining in Ireland" in the prominent position it deserves. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

London, Jan. 19.

QY?

[As our correspondent (who, if we may guess rightly, knows more of Nickel than we profess to do) is "somewhat informed on Irish affairs, and the resources from which wealth might be obtained," he will, perhaps, communicate such information as may be interesting to our readers, and thus be the means of "resuming the intercourse" to which he refers, as well as promoting the object he appears to have in view, in common with ourselves.—Ed. M. J.]

CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.—The government of Bavaria appears to have been just awakened to a due sense of the importance of railway communication, by the enthusiasm manifested by its subjects on the occasion of that projected from Nuremberg to the frontier. Within the last month the King of Bavaria has given his consent to the construction of two in the circle of the Rhine, both to commence from the *Rheinische*, or Rhine battery. One is to "take the direction towards Bexbach, on the Prussian frontier, where it is to unite with the Prussian railway leading to Saarbrücken; the other to Lauterburg, on the French frontier, where it is to meet the French railway coming from Strasburg. Frontiers which have so often been hostile—countries which have so often been the theatre of war, will now be witnesses of the peaceable victories of commerce. The favour shown to railways by warlike governments in the neighbourhood of France, so often a formidable invading power, has no doubt been conciliated by the reflection, that the new invention places a great advantage in the hands of those who wage domestic defensive warfare. In case, for instance, of an invasion of Prussia by France, the armies of Prussia might be transported to the necessary place of action with hitherto unattainable speed; while in case of a defeat sustained by the Prussians, the progress of the invaders along the railway might be checked by the agency of a few men in a few minutes. The army which is amidst a hostile population can never advance along a railway; a very little trouble would consign all the trains that bore it to destruction. Thus, in war as in peace, the operation of railways bids fair to be of immense benefit to mankind.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY.—This railway is now in active progress. The Directors have accepted Mr. Green's design for a bridge across the Ouse, near York, which will be commenced forthwith, and contracts have been entered into for executing various portions of the works between Darlington and York.

FROST UPON RAILWAYS.—The action of the frost has occasioned many of the wheels on the railroad between Brussels and Antwerp to break, frequently delaying the passage of the trains; and the communicating tubes between the engines and the tenders have also been often stopped up with the ice.—*Paris paper*.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—We are glad that our Town Council have unanimously agreed to petition Parliament in favour of this bill. Our readers will recollect that the bill, after a minute and lengthened investigation before a committee, had passed the House of Commons, and was before the Lords when its progress was stopped in consequence of the demise of the crown. Under such circumstances, we do hope—and we are sure the public agree with us—that Parliament will agree to take it up at the point at which it was stopped, and suspend the standing orders so far as it is concerned. The proprietors are understood to have expended already about 25,000*l.* in support of the bill; an immense expenditure caused by the inveterate and illiberal opposition which was directed against the measure; and we trust that, having now made out their case, and the bill being all but carried, the legislature will not expose the proprietors to a renewal of such expense. If any railroad in Scotland is desirable or will pay, the railway in question is that one; and no person who is a friend to the prosperity of the country can ever dream of opposing it.—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The portion of the line between Birmingham and Rugby, may be now considered as finished, with the exception of the works at the stations, as a waggon traversed the whole length upon the rails a few days ago, saving only a few yards near Church Lawford, over which it had to be got along by horse power. The road in several places seems as if it had given, or was inclined, as indeed is always the case with roads recently ballasted, but every attention is being paid to its consolidation, and it is expected to be in very fair condition by the time the stations are completed. Most of the buildings at the Birmingham station are completed, and the remainder are proceeding with in as urgent a manner as circumstances will admit of.

SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM RAILWAY.—The works of this undertaking are rapidly approaching to completion, and in all probability the line will be opened for traffic about Midsummer. The engines are now being constructed by R. Stephenson and Co., and the first-class carriages have been ordered from Manchester. Workmen are employed day and night on the largest excavation near Brighton side.

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—The works of this railway are now in active progress; contracts have already been entered into with responsible parties for about twenty-five miles of the line. The important works at the Summit Tunnel have also been let to respectable and experienced contractors; making altogether more than one-half of the line at present under contract. There is every reason to anticipate the opening of the railway to Rochdale (ten miles) in May, 1839. The works in this part of the line have been urged forward with all practicable expedition during last autumn, and extensive preparations have been made for the most vigorous exertions in the spring of this year. The shareholders may therefore look forward to the completion of the entire line with all possible dispatch. The public, also, appear duly to appreciate the present promising aspect of affairs, the shares having risen in value from 3*l.* to 4*l.* each within the last month.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—We have much gratification in informing our readers that, during the past week, the first trial of the locomotive engines has been made upon a portion of this railway, at the London end, and with a satisfactory result. We need not inform those who have paid any attention to the construction of railways, that, in the formation of the Great Western line, Mr. Brunel has boldly deviated from the practice hitherto followed in the north in some of its most essential features. Not only has he introduced a perfection of levels hitherto unequalled in any railway, but, by adopting a greater width (or *gauge*) of track for the locomotives, by increasing the diameter of the working wheels of his engines, and more especially by his mode of laying the rails upon *continuous* bearings of timber, Kyanized, Mr. Brunel has decisively shown, that whilst willing to take advantage of all improvements introduced by his predecessors, he has exercised his own vigorous and original mind upon the principles of railway construction, and has nobly vindicated his character as a disciple of what Macaulay calls "the philosophy of fruit and progress." It was, of course, a matter of grave consideration to the directors of the Great Western Railway, how far they would be justified in sanctioning such extensive changes upon the established mode of construction, but after mature examination of Mr. Brunel's plans, they felt so strongly convinced of the soundness and sagacity of his views, that they did not hesitate to adopt them in the formation of the important line entrusted to their charge. There are so many persons, however, who form their judgment on these points only by the results, that the directors have hitherto had to contend with a very general and natural prejudice in favour of the old system. The time is now come for determining the merits of Mr. Brunel's innovations, and we have little doubt that in a short time the principles involved in his system of construction will be universally adopted, even by those who are now most prejudiced against it. The portion of the line upon which the permanent rails have been laid is not sufficient to allow of a trial that will be considered as absolutely decisive of the advantages of Mr. Brunel's system, but so far as the experiment has been made, nothing, we understand, can be more satisfactory. Two locomotive engines, of great power and weights, have been running for several hours during the past week upon a portion of the line, about two miles in length, and close attention proves that much greater ease and smoothness of motion is the result of the new mode of construction. A speed of forty-five to forty-eight miles per hour, was several times attained, notwithstanding the precaution necessary to stop the engines in a short distance; and had the rails been laid further upon the line, there is no doubt that a much higher speed would easily have been accomplished. On the whole we congratulate the directors and engineer on the satisfactory prospect this trial affords, and we look forward to future experiments, upon an increased length of way, with great interest.—*Bristol Mercury*.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, LANCASTER, WHITEHAVEN, AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the Whitehaven Railroad Committee, held last week, various interesting and encouraging communications were read from different parts of the country, showing a rapid advancement of public feeling on behalf of the Coast Line, or Grand Caledonian Junction Railway. Nearly all the gentry, yeomanry, and landed proprietors contiguous to the line in this county, as well as in Lancashire, have voluntarily come forward and united in memorialising her Majesty's Government to appoint competent engineers to examine and report upon the relative merits of the Coast, and now various competing Mountain-lines, so as to ensure the selection of that line which promises to be most advantageous to the national interests, as well as to the subscribers who may risk their capital in the stupendous undertaking. An earnest desire has been manifested in the west of Cumberland in favour of a general public meeting, to be held at Whitehaven, or at some central situation, where all parties interested may have the opportunity of co-operating and devising the best means for promoting the great object in view—a measure in which the committee fully concurred, and appointed a sub-committee from their body to co-operate with the country gentlemen in this design. The general memorial from this quarter, of which we have spoken above, we are happy to say has received 1079 signatures. Mr. Pocklington, of Barrow, has been kindly active, and has obtained, in addition to the above, we believe, 100 signatures about Keswick, including every principal landholder, either by his own signature or through his agent. Many lists have not been returned of the names south of Whitehaven and Furness, excepting Broughton. Not four dissenting voices have been met with. Lord Londsdale declines signing, wishing for more information; but it is stated by authority in Whitehaven that his lordship has contradicted the report of his being more favourable to the Penrith and the Coast line. We therefore imagine his lordship to be neutral. Lord Burlington will present the memorial. Lord Manchester has desired his name to be added to the memorial, and will support the project with all the influence he may possess.—*Whitehaven Herald*.



MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES.  
IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOUR.
British Architects	45, King-st., Covent-garden	Monday	8 P.M.
Civil Engineers	1, Cannon-row	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Geological	28, Leicester-square	Tuesday	3 P.M.
Geological	8, Somerset House	Wednesday	8 P.M.
Society of Arts	Adelphi	Wednesday	7 P.M.
Royal	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Antiquaries	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Royal Institution	Albemarle-street	Friday	8 P.M.
London Electrical	Adelaide-street	Saturday	7 P.M.
Royal Asiatic	14, Grafton-street	Saturday	2 P.M.

## SOCIETY OF ARTS.—MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.—Special Committee, at half-past seven, on the finances of the Society, &c.

TUESDAY.—Polite Arts, at half-past seven, on the claims to premiums in architecture, and revision of the list of premiums.

WEDNESDAY.—Meeting of the Society at eight.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

## MEETINGS.

Canlonga Mining Company	8, Nicholas-lane	Jan. 29	1.
Coyazo Mining Company	26, Austin-frs	29	1.
London Cautchou Company	29	12.	
United Mexican Mining Association	13, Old Broad-street	31	1.
Dudley Gas Light Company	Dudley	31	12.
Alliance Gas Company	39, Finsbury Circus	Feb. 1	1.
Brazilian Company (Conceicao)	6, Broad-street Buildings	1	1.
Law Life Assurance	Office	2	12.
Eastern Counties Railway	London Tavern	6	1.
Birmingham and Derby Junction	Birmingham	8	12.
Colombian Mining Company	3, Freeman's-court	8	2.
Commercial Dock Company	106, Fenchurch-street	9	1.
North Midland Railway	City of London Tavern	9	12.
South Polgoth Mining Company	20, Basinghall-street	15	12.
London and Westminster Bank	London Tavern	March 7	1.

## CALLS.

Union Bank of Australia	21.10s. Feb. 1	Glyn, Halifax, and Co.
London and Brighton Railway	37.10s. 1	Hankey & Co.; Smith & Co.
Borington Park Mining Company	10s. 16	Williams, Deacon and Co.
York and North Midland Railway	6d. 20	Barnett and Hoare, York.
North Midland Railway	10d. 24	As former calls.
New Granada Mining Company	1s. 24	Spooner, Attwood, and Co.
Rhymney Iron Company	3s. April 12	Glyn, Halifax, and Co.

## DIVIDENDS.

Wicklow Copper Mine Company	10 per cent. for half year	Feb. 1
Mining Company of Ireland	6 per cent. per annum	
West Cornwall Mines Investment Company	1s. 6d. per share.	

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several original communications stand over for insertion, and will meet with early attention.

MINING REVIEW.—"X. L." is informed this publication may be had in a separate form, with cover, monthly.

THE MINING JOURNAL,  
And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 27, 1838.

In accordance with the intention expressed in the Preface to our last Volume, we to-day present our readers with the first Number of a monthly publication, in which the MINING JOURNAL is united with the "Supplements" of the MINING JOURNAL, thus forming a complete record of all matters of permanent and scientific interest connected with our mines, with metallurgical operations, and with the kindred sciences of geology and mineralogy. By this arrangement many valuable and original communications, together with suitable illustrations, will be embodied with the matter previously given in our "Supplements," and a handsome yearly volume will be furnished without additional charge to our subscribers, containing all the matter of scientific interest, and of permanent value as connected with mining science, which can be obtained in this great mineral country. The value of such a publication, apart from those matters of business and subjects of temporary importance, to which the columns of the MINING JOURNAL are chiefly devoted, will be manifest to all, and we hope that contributions will continue to be received from those Correspondents who have hitherto afforded their aid in carrying on the MINING REVIEW—a work which, by our present arrangement, will in future be brought out in the more popular and convenient form to which we have alluded, being, as we may further observe, the first periodical devoted to Mining science which has ever been established in this country.

Some months have now elapsed since we denounced in terms which, however strong, were fully justified by the hardship of the case—the shameful monopoly of salt which prevails in the territories of British India—an article which, under proper regulations, might be abundantly imported from this country, to the mutual benefit of ourselves and of the vast Hindoo population beneath our sway.

The subject is, we believe, but little known or understood in this country; a few remarks, therefore, in addition to our former observations, may not be misplaced, and in offering them, we are no less impelled by motives of humanity towards the sufferers by this odious monopoly, than by a desire to benefit an important, though singularly neglected, department of our mineral industry. The liberality of Nature has supplied England with enormous, we might almost say inexhaustible, deposits of rock salt; and both from natural advantages, and from the skill and capital which have been employed in this manufacture, we are enabled to export annually several hundred thousand tons to foreign markets—other countries, although few are destitute of this mineral, finding it more advantageous to purchase from the English manufacturer, than to produce the article for themselves. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to conceive the existence of a policy so barbarous and unjust as that which prevails with regard to our Indian territories, where a population, estimated, we believe, at not less than one hundred and twenty-seven millions, is scantily supplied, at an enormous and disproportionate price, with this essential article of subsistence, while the English manufacturer is entirely excluded from this vast and most desirable market for a produce which he is enabled to increase almost without limit.

Such is, however, strictly the case—the Hindoo is obliged to season his insipid food with a scanty sprinkling of native salt, adulterated to a disgusting extent with earthy matter; and for this miserable luxury he pays a higher price than that at which British salt, of excellent and wholesome quality, might be obtained. The manufacturer in this country, with exhaustless abundance of the mineral

before him, which, under regulations adapted for mutual benefit, he exports to various countries, unconnected except by commercial relations with our own, finds himself excluded from the supply of the fairest and most extensive colonial possession of the British Crown—a possession which, for vastness and population, is far superior to that which any other country can boast.

And why, we would ask, are these strange anomalies suffered to exist?—why is the Hindoo deprived, to a great extent, of a necessary article of subsistence, and the British manufacturer of a market, to which he is as much entitled as the home market itself, which, according to all rules of sound policy, forms indeed a part of that market? The ostensible answer to these simple and natural queries is, of course, that the salt monopoly contributes largely to the revenue of the "East India Company"—that it forms part of a system by which that revenue is obtained—and, doubtless, much would also be said about the unchanging manners of the East—the danger and difficulty of innovation with regard to a people so peculiar in their customs, and tenacious of their habits. This, we have no doubt, would be brought forward, and much more of the same character, but the reply to such futile arguments is plain and unanswerable. By the present system of monopoly, a gross injustice is committed—an injustice, as we have shown, of a double nature; and such a system is alike incompatible with good government, and with the welfare of either of the parties concerned—it acts on the narrow plea of expediency alone, and with reference to sound policy, is absolutely indefensible.

We would not, however, argue that the Company should resign any of its necessary revenues; and we are too well acquainted with the enormous expenses which unavoidably attend the administration of its affairs and the government of so vast a territory, to believe in the practicability of materially diminishing these revenues. All that strict reason and justice can require, and to this our observations are confined, is, that such revenues be collected in the manner least injurious to the native population, and at the same time most advantageous to the Mother Country. By the free admission of British salt into India, on the payment of such a duty as, while it left the resources of the Company unimpaired, would afford the native population an abundant supply of pure and wholesome salt; the welfare of all parties would be consulted, and whatever minor difficulties might attend the change, no doubt can be entertained that mutual benefit and good-will would result from a measure based on justice, and replacing an odious and cruel monopoly.

Some time has elapsed since the salt monopoly of India was made the subject of Parliamentary inquiry; and the Report of the Select Committee, by which the subject had been most fully investigated, recommends the adoption of a course similar to that which we have now pointed out, or the importation under proper regulations of foreign salt. The measure has, therefore, received already a sanction, which speaks volumes in favour of its practicability, or even of its expediency, should it be urged with sufficient force to overcome the difficulties which have been raised by interested parties, who have hitherto had sufficient power to resist all change.

The salt manufacturers of this country are deeply interested in the question we have now discussed—so deeply and so obviously indeed, that we feel further arguments would almost be superfluous. They are the parties by whom counter-exertion should be made; and petitions presented to Parliament on the subject could hardly fail to have due weight, after the investigation made by its own Committee, and the recommendation contained in the Report to which we have alluded. We call upon the manufacturers, then, to arouse themselves—to attend to their own obvious interests, and they shall gladly receive all the support which our Journal can afford them.

## THE FUNDS.

## CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

Money continues abundant, and from its non-employment in the usual channels of commercial enterprise, continues to uphold the prices in the English Funds, by the daily investments made, and by which the premium on Exchequer Bills is still maintained. There has been throughout the week, subject only to a slight reaction, a strong tendency to rise, as a reference to our quotations will show. Consols for Money and Account, have experienced an advance of 1 per cent. since our last, having been done at 92½, and leaving off 92½, buyers. Exchequer Bills have been done at 61 pm., and the general appearance of the Money Market is healthy. Bank Stock is also better, being quoted 206½ for money.

In the Foreign Market, Portuguese Bonds are heavy; the fluctuations have, however, been inconsiderable, in these and other Foreign Securities.

The Share Market has again decidedly improved. Railway Shares have advanced considerably, and in some cases, without any legitimate grounds. The Dublin and Kilkenny line has attracted attention, and a consequent rise has taken place. York and North Midland have advanced from 2½ to 6½ per share. London and Brighton, after receding to 4½ pm. per share, recovered to 3½ pm., but leave off rather flatter. Great Western from 79 rose to 85. London and Blackwall, from a discount, to 1½ pm. Indeed, on a rough estimate, the difference in the price of Railway Shares in the aggregate, as announced last week, compared with those since obtained, is little less than one million sterling.

Mining Shares excite but little attention, except in one or two undertakings, where the merits are known beyond the public reports, which have in a great degree lost their interest; indeed, it is almost absurd for the shareholders to expect novelty every week, the ticketing paper is the real test with Cornish mines, and the returns of the precious metals or remittances, the best report the adventurers in foreign mines can receive. Altogether, however, confidence is much restored, and holders of shares are firm at present prices.

Consols closed at 92½ money and account. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities 100½, and the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents. 100½. Bank Stock 206½ money, and India 264½ for account. Exchequer Bills 60, and on small sums 61. India Bonds marked are 55 54, those unmarked are 14 15 pm.

Spanish Bonds 19½, with the May Coupons, and 19½ without. Passive Bonds 4½, and Deferred 7½. Portuguese New Bonds 28½. Three per Cents. 18½. Brazilian 73, Colombian 25, and Five per Cent. Mexican 22½. Danish Bonds 74½. Dutch Stock 53, and the Old Fives 102½.

Great Western Railway Shares 17½ 18 pm., Brighton 3 pm., and Blackwall 1½ pm.; Southampton 9½ dis., and the New Shares 17½ pm. Croydon 2½ pm., and the Scrip 9 pm. Australasian Old Banking Shares 18½ pm.; London Joint-Stock Bank at par; National Provincial Bank of England also at par, and the Provincial Bank of Ireland 38½ ex div. Canada Shares 5 pm.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account, 91½ 2; Exchequer Bills, 60 62 pm; East India Bonds, 55 57 pm; Dutch Five per Cent. 102½; Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 52½ 3½; Portuguese Five per Cents. 28½ 4; Ditto Three per Cents., 18½ 4; Railways:—Brighton, 8½ per share; Great Western, 17 18 pm.; London and Birmingham 73 75, New, 22 23 pm.; Southampton, 39 40 per share; New, 16½ 17½ pm.

LONDON, JAN. 26.—Copper remains firm, but without much business, indeed, the same remark applies to all metals excepting Lead, in which large operations have taken place, at an improvement of 1½ per ton, 52,000 pigs having been bought by the dealers from the large mining interests in the North. Spelter is also in more demand, at better prices, and with such general features, during the present cessation of export further improvement of prices may be confidently expected on the reopening of the navigation.

TRURO, JAN. 25.—Average standard, 112½ 6s.—Average produce, 7½.—Average price, 5½ 19s. 0d.—Quantity of ore, 3192.—Quantity of fine copper, 248 tons 2 cwt.—Amount of money, 19,084½ 14s. 6d.—Average standard of last sale, 117½ 12s.—Produce, 6½.

THE EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The exportation of gold and silver coin from the port of London to foreign ports during the past week, ending the 20th inst., is as under:—Silver coin to the West Indies was 1000 ounces.

## COAL MONOPOLY.

## EFFECTS OF COMBINATION IN THE NORTH.

At a time when a warm fireside becomes not only the most desirable, but even one of the most indispensable necessities of life, it is indeed provoking, that the combination of a few interested individuals should be permitted to interfere with the welfare of the tens of thousands in this great metropolis. It is a fact, that although coals are at a price that render them almost a prohibited article to the poor, the pool is at this moment filled with colliers, and eager to depart, and only waiting till the regulations of the trade will permit them to disembark their cargoes. On Wednesday evening, in consequence of their numbers, and of the masses of ice accumulating against them, a great many colliers and other vessels broke away from their moorings near Deptford, and many of them must have sunk but for the accommodation afforded at the Deptford pier, and the prompt assistance rendered by the pier master, and of the clerk of the company, resident on the spot, who was aroused from his bed by the terrific crashing of the vessels. Although it is essentially necessary to the safety of many of the vessels that they should be immediately unloaded, and although the captains are eager to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Deptford pier, both for stowing and disembarking their cargoes, still none have as yet ventured out of turn. We understand, however, that an application is about to be made to the court of common council on the subject, and we would suggest to the underwriters with whom the vessels are insured, the necessity of looking into the business.

## LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

## [FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The engineers who guide the locomotive engines on railways are very frequently not entitled to that designation, and would be more properly styled, simply, conductors. Few of them have ever been in a manufactory of engines, or know anything of their construction, except that merely by turning a cock in a certain way they put on the steam, and by turning it another way they let it off. Their principal quality is that of having a clear steady eye to view the rails before them, and a firm hand and a stout heart to guide the engine as it glides or flies along. But frequently cases do occur where a greater degree of knowledge would be of service in preventing accidents, and on that account it would be desirable that these conductors should have been in a manufactory sufficiently long at least to know something of the engine in their care. Would it not be a desirable regulation, that some such preliminary education should be an indispensable qualification? and might not every candidate for the office of conductor undergo some trial as to his knowledge? In the case of pilots on the river, such trial before they are allowed to exercise their calling is required; and the case of conductors of railroads, there is enough of human life placed at their discretion to require an equal degree of caution.

## THE WEATHER.

SEVERITY OF THE FROST.—In our last week's Journal we had to call the attention of our readers to the extreme degree of cold indicated by the thermometer on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst.; on the same day that this fact was published in the *Mining Journal*, viz., Saturday, the 20th inst., we had to record a degree of temperature still lower by six, viz., five degrees below zero! being within one degree and a half of the lowest ever, I believe, recorded in Great Britain.—C. H. Adams.

## [FROM MURPHY'S ALMANACK.]

Days of the Week.	State of the Weather.
Sunday	Fair. Frost.
Monday	Changeable.
Tuesday	Rain.
Wednesday	Fair. Frost.
Thursday	Fair. Frost.
Friday	Changeable.
Saturday	Rain. Wind.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, on the motion of Mr. Hastie, the following returns were ordered:—"In detail, showing the amount realised by the sale of the Honourable East India Company's assets disposed of since the last return, and showing the application of the funds arising therefrom:—also, a return of the estimated value of the assets yet unsold, distinguishing those sold and not yet sold, and those sold and overdue, which, under the provisions of the Act 3d and 4th Will. IV., c. 85, are to be sold by the said company for the purposes of the Act."—"In detail, showing the amount realised from the sale of the commercial assets of the Honourable East India Company in India:—also, of the estimated value of the remainder of the assets of the said company in India, which, under the provisions of the Act 3d and 4th Will. IV., c. 85, are to be sold by the said company for the purposes of the said Act."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—We understand that Mr. Charles Borrow, mason, of St. Austell, after studying for many years the best method of destroying the "damps" in coal mines, which have proved so fatal to thousands of human beings, has at length succeeded in constructing a machine which will effectually destroy them, and enable the miner to prosecute his work with the aid of a lighted candle, without lantern or any covering, in perfect safety. We believe the invention is very simple, and not expensive; and we sincerely trust, both for the sake of the inventor and those for whom his invention is intended, that it will become generally in use, so that Mr. B. may be rewarded for his ingenuity and philanthropy.

RUSSIAN TRADE.—Some idea of the extent of the trade with Russia carried on with this port may be formed from the following facts:—In 1834 the number of Russian ships which arrived here was eight; in 1835, fourteen; in 1836, twelve; and in 1837, fourteen, altogether amounting to nearly 20,000 tons burden. The export of salt from hence in a portion of the same vessels was upwards of 11,000 tons.—*Gloucester Journal*

NEW RAIN-GUAGE.—The object of this instrument (contrived by the Rev. T. Knox) is to register the amount of rain that falls when the wind is in different points. Its construction is very simple. The water, instead of descending from the reservoir directly into the tube of registry, passes through a lateral tube into an annular-shaped vessel, divided into eight compartments, each of which terminates below in a graduated glass tube. It is obvious, then, that if the eight tubes be set to correspond with the cardinal and intermediate points, and the reservoir be made to revolve on a vertical axis by means of a vein, the direction of which corresponds with that of the lateral tube, the object proposed will be attained. Mr. Knox has preferred to make the reservoir fixed, and the system of tubes moveable, but the result is obviously the same.—*Athenaeum*.



## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

## GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

The first general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Thursday week, in the Cotton Sale-room, Liverpool.

JAMES MOSS, Esq., in the chair.

The TREASURER (Mr. Chorley) read the report, which was exceedingly favourable. It gives the details of the expenditure in each department, and the receipts, and concludes by proposing that a dividend of 5l. per share shall be declared, payable on the 20th inst.—From the report, which was unanimously adopted, we make the following extracts:—

"The statement which the directors have to lay before the proprietors, at the close of six months' operations, will, it is hoped, be found satisfactory and encouraging. During this period, the income has been exclusively derived from the coaching business, which it was thought desirable to render, in the first place, as complete as possible, and to secure an abundance of engine power, before the carriage of goods was undertaken. This is now nearly accomplished, and measures have been taken to commence the conveyance of live stock; and the merchandise business between Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, will be begun immediately. The gross receipts obtained from passengers and parcels only, and the conveyance of mails, have amounted to 116,740l. 10s. 7d., a result which must be highly gratifying. The scale of expenditure cannot yet be completely tested, as applicable to the business when once in full operation; but there is reason to anticipate that it will be proportionally less than on shorter lines.

"The additions which have been made to the engine power, have improved the regularity of the trains. It is gratifying to observe, that not a single fatal accident has occurred to any of the 232,202 passengers conveyed by this company since the opening.

"Although the receipts from travelling have, of course, declined during the winter quarter, the amount of business in this period has been steady and profitable, and the ratio of decrease is less than might have been expected, from the experience of other railways.

"The arrangement with the Post-office for the conveyance of mails having been found, on trial, not to afford adequate compensation for the service performed, a new agreement has lately been made, the terms of which increase considerably the revenue from this source, without, however, exacting from the Post-office unreasonable conditions.

"The accounts now laid before the meeting exhibit a clear balance of profit to December 31st, 1837, of 56,035l. 10s. 10d., which will afford a dividend of 5l. per share, leaving a surplus of 1445l.; if this appropriation be sanctioned by the meeting.

"The sums expended on capital account, independently of the outlay belonging to the former Liverpool and Birmingham companies, amount to 1,607,490l. 11s. 9d., the balance at present being to the credit of the company's bankers; to liquidate which, a call of the remaining 5l. per share will be made, payable on the 26th of February. Thirty additional engines have also been ordered, and the arrangements for the carrying business, and for the increased travelling to be expected on the opening of the London and Birmingham line, will require further outlay. Beyond this, the directors have to report, that since the last general meeting, in consequence of the London and Birmingham company's disinclination to join in the project of a branch line from Vauxhall, it has been thought expedient to relinquish it for the present, and to proceed at once with the construction of a separate passenger station at Curzon-street, as originally proposed. The contract for this work has been let, and the building will be completed before the close of the present year. To meet this expenditure a further capital will be required; which the proprietors may provide, either by applying for power to create new shares, or by taking additional loans, as they will be empowered to do when the entire 100l. per share has been called."

## DUKE OF CORNWALL'S HARBOUR AND LAUNCESTON AND VICTORIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Thursday, the 25th inst., to determine whether upon payment of the arrears of the first call of 1l. per share, so as to enable the directors to satisfy the outstanding demands upon the company, the undertaking should or should not be further proceeded with.

WILLIAM RAMSBOTTOM, Esq., M.P., upon taking the chair, was strongly opposed by Mr. Paterson, who protested against his presiding, on the grounds of his not being qualified from not having paid the first call of 1l. per share, which, however, the chairman denied to be the case. The clause in the Act of Parliament and the advertisement convening the meeting having been read,

Mr. PATERSON renewed his opposition to all proceedings, declaring the meeting, together with the last to be illegal; upon being requested to explain his reasons, he stated that the directors had thought fit to make a call upon the shareholders, and had not themselves paid it; they had also, at the time of their being in arrears on the first call, proceeded to make a second, which few parties had paid, and the directors now finding that they could not get the remainder of the shareholders to respond, threatened them with legal proceedings; while they (the directors) had withheld their payments; he contended, that the meeting was illegal, and accordingly entered his protest against the proceedings.

Mr. TOULMAN stated, with regard to the second call, that Mr. Ross had received monies, of which the directors were in ignorance, and that the same had been neglected to be paid into the bankers of the company.

A SHAREHOLDER observed, that as many present were of Mr. Paterson's way of thinking, they had better proceed with the business, and afterwards frame such resolutions as might be deemed advisable.

The resolutions of the last meeting were then read, after which

The CHAIRMAN explained the reason of the meeting not being called together previously; he stated, that towards the end of August last, Mr. Ross had neglected his duty in his attendance at the board; they had communicated with him, and requested his resignation, which was accordingly tendered and accepted; the consequence being the appointment of Mr. Dyson as secretary, *pro tem*.

Mr. PATERSON again expressed his conviction of the illegality of the last meeting, but was interrupted by the CHAIRMAN, who stated that he was irregular. Mr. P., however, continued—he observed, that at the last meeting he put the question to the chairman whether he had paid his call, and was answered in the affirmative; he had subsequently made inquiries, and found that he had not. A motion at that meeting was made for the production of the banker's book, which was the only book which would have satisfied them on the subject, and it was then withheld. He would ask where it now was? upon which

The CHAIRMAN answered, at the office, where, he considered, it should be.

Mr. PATERSON then proceeded at some length to the same effect.

The resolutions of the last meeting being then put for confirmation, were generally dissented from.

The CHAIRMAN then stated, that the meeting having refused to confirm the resolutions of the preceding meeting, which it was necessary to do before proceeding with the business of the day; they must either move an amendment upon this confirmation, or adjourn the present meeting.

Mr. PATERSON moved, as an amendment, that the consideration of the same be deferred for six months.

The CHAIRMAN having ascertained that the mover of the amendment was a defaulter, stated that it was most strange for a person to come before the meeting in the way Mr. P. had done, vituperating the directors, and making insinuations which, he acknowledged to be founded in error. He (the chairman) was not in the habit of meeting such an assembly, or being treated in that manner, nor did he like the insinuation which had been made upon his character. He said it was useless to call a meeting, if they would not hear facts. The directors wanted nothing but what was fair and honourable; they were anxious for all the claims against the company being liquidated, and, if it were for their pleasure, wind the concern up. He trusted the meeting would hear the accounts read; the directors had not profited one farthing by the concern, and any proprietor was at liberty to go to the office, and inspect the books of the company, and see who had paid the calls.

A SHAREHOLDER observed, that he was quite sure the directors meant nothing but what was fair, and although they had got into such a bad concern, it was for them to get out in the best way they could, but he trusted they would not be called upon to pay the defalcations of others.

The statement of accounts was next read, showing a balance at the banker of 16l. 5s. 1d., and the liabilities to 2001l. 17s. The various items of which gave rise to much discussion, more particularly with regard to Mr. Ross's account, and the 500l. voted to him by the meeting held at the Crown and Anchor; and upon which, the chairman was enabled to afford but little information, stating that he had declined being connected with the company until after they had obtained their Act of Parliament, not wishing to be interested in a bill passing through the House, upon which he sat as a judge; he was not, therefore, cognizant of the affairs in the projection of the company, and the 500l. voted to Mr. Ross, was the act of the company, not the directors. No person was officially in the act, and they appropriated to Mr. Ross a salary, which the finances of the company not warranting to its extent, was reduced; the directors had always been most scrupulous, and he regretted that gentlemen, ignorant of the real state of their affairs, should come to the meeting and make assertions which could not be borne out by facts. It was the anxious wish of the directors to settle all things fairly, and he would recommend that a body of five or seven gentlemen be appointed to go into the affairs of the company.

Mr. PATERSON stated, that at a meeting, held on the 29th September, 1836, and at which Mr. Beetham presided, it was stated that a balance was

in hand of 1101l. He wished to be informed what had become of that amount? The stated expenditure, including liabilities, amounted then to 5496l. 5s. 5d. He wished to know the amount of monies received since that time.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his inability to answer the question, not being a director at the time. He stated, that going into such matters would be only mystifying themselves, and, therefore, recommended the appointment of a committee.

It was then moved, as an amendment, "That the confirmation of the minutes of the preceding meeting be deferred until the next meeting of proprietors."

The CHAIRMAN observed, that as far as he had seen, there had not been one shilling spent but what was quite necessary. There had been great irregularities on the part of Mr. Ross, he was ready to admit; but he was now dismissed. He then proceeded to enter into explanations of an interview with Mr. Paterson, which we deem it unnecessary to repeat.

Mr. PATERSON here rose to reply, and the conversation became general, but was in the end interrupted by the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that there was but one course to pursue, viz., to call in all monies, and liquidate the claims upon the company, and he trusted the shareholders would put their shoulders to the wheel, and that a committee would be formed to investigate their affairs and accounts, *ab initio*, and report thereon to a meeting; he trusted the committee would not protract the delivery of their report; he was satisfied that the country shareholders would pay if those in London set the example.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, "That a committee of seven proprietors be appointed to investigate the accounts, *ab initio*, and report at an adjourned meeting, to be held 1st March, with liberty to call for such persons, papers, and documents, relating to the affairs of the company, as they may require."

It was resolved unanimously, "That Messrs. Ruper, Paterson, Oviatt, Ruding, Getting, and Oppenheim, do form such committee, three of whom to be a quorum."

A SHAREHOLDER observed, that no motion had been made for the dissolution of the company, and wished to know if it was clearly understood that no further proceedings would be taken in the prosecution of the same until they should receive the report of the committee?

The CHAIRMAN replied, that they were not in a situation to dissolve the company until all claims were liquidated, but it was understood between the directors and committee, that no further steps should be taken.

After some further desultory conversation upon the subject of the shareholders being liable to legal proceedings for the payment of their calls, it having been stated in a letter addressed to the defaulters, that their shares should be forfeited, it being questioned by some, whether their forfeiture would not exonerate them from liability, and the subject of the estimates of Messrs. Rennie having been also discussed, from which, however, no satisfactory results were derived, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

## BRITISH COPPER COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders took place at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Friday, the 26th inst. for the purpose of receiving reports from the agents and captains; as also to determine on the expediency of raising additional capital, and the best mode of working the mine.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement having been read,

The CHAIRMAN submitted that there were two subjects for their important consideration, viz., whether they should hope for better times, and in that hope continue to work, or whether they should, at once, give the concern up, and get what they could from the stock on hand. The directors had been induced to continue the operations longer than they otherwise would have done, from the sanguine accounts of Captain Stephens, who told them that the profits would soon be enough to double the cost of working; they at length thought it advisable to secure the opinion of another practical man, and under that impression, had applied to Captain Vyvan, whose report on the mine, at their request, would now be submitted, as also Captain Stephens's answer thereto.

The report was then read, giving an unfavourable account of the mine. Captain Stephens, in reply to this report, gave it as his opinion that Captain Vyvan should have formed his judgment more from what had been taken out of the lodes, than from what remained in. [Q. & A.—Ed.]

A report from Captain Richard Roe was also read; it gave but a forlorn account of the mine.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that the question was, whether the whole capital having been expended, and with these reports from the agents, would the shareholders rest content with the loss they had already sustained, or would they prosecute the mine further, in the hope of reclaiming what had been expended, by advancing a further sum?

Mr. J. H. PARKER expressed his decided opinion, that from the very commencement, the mine had been mismanaged, and improperly worked. The capital had been laid out in pursuing useless objects, and Captain Stephens now confessed in his report, that operations had been carried on, which should not have been. He begged also to advise the directors not to incur any further liabilities, as they would be held personally responsible themselves, as they must have been aware of the state of their funds, and had no excuse for going beyond them; he wished to know if there was to be a financial statement submitted?

The SECRETARY then submitted the balance-sheet, showing 738l. 16s. to be at the bankers, which, together with other assets, made a total of 1918l. 16s.; the total liabilities amounted to 2921l. 17s. 10d., leaving a balance of about 1000l. against the company. It appeared that 15,395 shares now constituted the company; that about 28,000l. had been raised by calls, and about 12,000l. by sales of ores, making the total 40,000l. of capital expended.

Mr. PARKER brought to the recollection of the meeting, his warning to the shareholders, not to pay up the last call; he felt convinced it would only be throwing the money away, which now appeared to be the fact.

Mr. RICHARDS could not agree with the proposition that the money had been thrown away. It seemed to be the opinion of some, that the mine was worth nothing, but he could assure them that a different feeling existed in Cornwall—that they would be glad to get the mine for 7000l. to 10,000l. He had influential friends, who had such a good opinion of the mine, and who would be willing to advance more money, under condition that it should be differently worked; indeed, it would be folly to put down 10s. per share, and allow 6s. or 8s. to be expended in cumbersome machinery, or an overpaid direction.

He would say, for Captain Stephens, that he had a full confidence in his ability and honesty, and he would bear testimony to the good character he bore in the country.

Mr. PARKER said, he had not such confidence in Captain Stephens, if he was dismissed, and the direction altered, he should have no objection to advance more money; he thought from the first, that his reports had been most delusive, and he could not but imagine that a man who was engaged in converting the souls of others, should himself be able to attend to his own carnal avocations.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that the capital being expended, they were now placed in a new situation; the shareholders might alter the laws, and get rid of whom they pleased; the company was at an end, and so also was the direction, they had now to start anew.

Mr. RICHARDS agreed. He advised, in the first place, that all matters should be wound up, under trustees, to act conjointly with the directors; that first step having been attained, they might then proceed to the disposal of the property. It might be so arranged that one party (those who did not wish to have anything further to do with it) should dispose of their interest to those who were desirous of carrying the concern on, on a valuation; or else, that 11,000 shares should be created, of 1l. per share (that sum being sufficient to prove the mine); that with the assistance of these, the mine should be continued; that out of the first profits, the 1l. per share on these 11,000 shares should be returned to the parties, leaving them in possession of the share, without any amount paid up; the difficulty, however, here would be, on the declaration of a dividend, that parties might come forward and object to a distribution being made to these 11,000 shares.

A case having been drawn up on the affairs of the company, and Sir F. Pollock's opinion taken thereon, was read. Sir F. P. stated that it would be illegal for the majority of shareholders to make a creation of shares to raise capital, or to forfeit any interest on which any future calls, beyond the original capital might not be duly paid, when about to create fresh funds; it must be done by the unanimous consent of the whole body. He advised, that in the first place, the company should be dissolved, it might then be taken up again by the same parties, in any way they might think fit.

Some conversation ensued on these points, in which Messrs. Sewell, Bourdillon, Parker, and Richards took part; they proposed various methods of winding up the concern, and settling the various claims of parties; it appeared, however, to be the general opinion, that a valuation should be made, and then those parties who were desirous of carrying the concern on, might do so, and those that wished, might retire; also that trustees should be appointed to co-operate with the directors.

Some discussion also took place on the subject of the liquidation of the debt contracted by the directors, which was finally determined should be left with the directors.

On the motion of Mr. Sewell, it was at length resolved that the company should be dissolved, and the directors be authorised to wind up the affairs of the company; also that a committee of five gentlemen be appointed to co-operate with the directors in carrying this into effect.

The committee was then appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Richards, Field, Ashley, Carr, and Blackman. Thanks having been voted to the chairman and directors, the meeting adjourned.

## COLONIAL BANK.

On Thursday last the first general meeting of the proprietors of the Colonial Bank, established by royal charter, for the purpose of facilitating the commercial intercourse with the West India colonies, and extending banking privileges in those dependencies of the British crown, was held at the City of London Tavern, to receive a report from the board of management, and to fill up vacancies in the direction.

Mr. JOHN IRVING in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the directors had taken the first opportunity of assembling the proprietors together, in order to lay before them a statement of their proceedings. The difficulties which the directors had experienced in obtaining a charter for the company having been surmounted, they had proceeded to carry out the objects for which it was formed, and when the report which had been prepared was read, the proprietors would not fail to observe that the chief difficulties had been surmounted. The formation of the bank would, there was no doubt, prove alike beneficial to the agricultural interests in the West Indies, to the colonies generally, to the mother country, and to the proprietors, affording them a fair return for the capital which had been advanced. One most important fact which the directors had endeavoured to press upon her Majesty's government was, the establishment of a metallic circulation in the West India islands. At length the government had been awakened to a sense of this important object, and though he would not speak with confidence as to the intentions of the colonial department, still he thought ere long measures would be adopted to complete this object. The chairman then stated the measures which had been adopted to extend the operations of the bank in the West Indies, and referred to the fact, that the meeting were called upon by the charter to elect four directors and an auditor, the parties who had retired being eligible for re-appointment.

Mr. CALVERT (the secretary) read the report of the directors. It referred to the measures adopted by the company to commence the banking business in the West Indies, after having certified to the government that 500,000l. of the subscribed capital had been paid up. The directors had found the circulation of the West India colonies in a most defective and unsound state, as well as the law relative to debtor and creditor. The directors in their report, expressed a hope that the circulation of the West Indies would soon be placed upon a solid basis, the conversations which had taken place with Her Majesty's government upon the subject, sanctioning them in their feelings upon this important topic. The report proceeded to state that rival banks had been established in three of the West India islands, but the directors, notwithstanding, anticipated a full share of business. The directors had also to contend against prejudices against any new establishment being formed in the colonies, which, however, it was fully expected would wear away when the advantages expected to result from it there was made known. The report concluded with the expression of the opinion of the directors, that at the next half-yearly meeting, the statement of accounts would show that the colonies, as well as the shareholders, had been benefited by the formation of the association.

Mr. DAVID SALOMONS, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed his satisfaction at its contents; it appeared that the colonies as well as the proprietors would be benefited by the formation of the company.

Mr. Sheriff CARROLL congratulated the meeting on the satisfactory statement made by the directors.

The report was then adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated among the proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to the question, whether a further call was likely to be made upon the proprietors at the next meeting in July, said that he feared not, for that necessity (of a further call) could only arise from a large extension of the business. If the necessity arose, the directors would not be tardy in their application, but at present their means appeared to be ample and sufficient. The vacancies in the direction were filled up, and the thanks of the meeting having been voted to the chairman and the court of directors, for their exertions on behalf of the bank, the meeting adjourned.

## GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the offices of the association, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, the 25th inst.

This company, composed of 20,000 shares, on which 15l. per share has been paid, or 300,000l., consider it prudent that their proceedings should not be reported, nor should their report be printed. We believe the directors are large holders, and "Rundell and Bridge" have so much their own way with the precious metals, that they may consider they have a right to dictate as regards the fuel used in reducing them. Secrecy, which this company has ever observed, we have again to repeat, will not advance its interests, so far as regards the confidence of the public.

## MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

## ENGLISH MINES.

## GWINEAR MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 20.—The severe weather we have had during the past week has operated against our surface operations, and we have, therefore, not made any great progress in the work for our stamps. The twenty fathom level, west of Harden's shaft, continues good; we have saved upwards of 100 kibbles of tin stuff from the end this week. In the ten fathom level, east of Willyams's shaft, there is no marked improvement, nor in the ten fathom level, west of Harden's shaft. C. N. BEATER.

## HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 22.—I have to inform you that we have completed the first stent of twelve fathoms in our engine-shaft, and have set two fathoms, at 40l. per fathom (by twenty men)—the ground continues hard. The south part of the lode, in driving the eighty fathom level west, is from nine to twelve inches wide—good ore; the north branch is six inches wide—mudie. The horse of kilas between the branches is three feet wide; the lode in the rise, against the winze, is two feet and a half big—a good course of ore. The stipes in the back of this level continue very good. There is no alteration in the eighty fathom level east. In the seventy-two fathom level cross-cut south, towards Flap-jack lode, the ground is favourable—now set at 5l. 10s. per fathom. The sixty-two fathom level west still continues in branches, composed of ore and mudie. The fifty-two fathom level west is improved since my last report; lode now one foot and a half big—ore and mudie. Twenty fathom level north, no alteration. In consequence of the severe frost (although we made the attempt), we could not proceed with the sampling. The weather is altered, and I expect to meet the sampler at the quay this day. SAMUEL SECORMBE.

## BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 22.—The condition of the mine is much the same as it has been for some weeks past. J. BRAY.

## WEST WHEEL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 22.—In the forty-two fathom level east we have taken down a part of the lode, which continues about fifteen inches wide; the lode in this end is improved in quantity and quality, and has a good appearance, and will more than pay for driving. In the forty-two west we are leaving the lode standing by the side (and shall for a week to come); by this means we shall save the ore cleaner. Thirty fathom level South (on Holde's cross-course).—We have discovered another branch, about six inches wide—good ore; on which we have driven about four feet, which has produced half a ton of ore, of good quality, but have not yet got to the eastern side of the cross-course. Thirty fathom level East, on the New South Lode.—In this end we have driven about six feet; in the past week the lode has been rather changeable, producing gossan, with specimens of red, grey, and black ores, intersected with small strings of the cross-course—still it is a good appearance. From Tolmer we shall sample next week about fifty tons of copper ore. Willyams's Engine-Shaft.—The lode continues about three feet wide, producing stones of grey, black, and yellow ores, of the best quality, and is very promising. The deep adit west, on Morcon's lode, is three feet wide, composed of gossan, mixed with grey, black, and yellow or s. M. WILLIAMS.

## EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 22.—I beg to inform you of our proceedings since my last report, with the state of the mine. We have driven through the cross-course, on the twenty fathom level, on the south lode, where we find it to be eighteen inches wide, composed of white iron, lead, and some saving work for silver. The lode in the five fathom level, as well as in the bottom of the adit, is become poor. We have put the men to sink in the bottom of the twenty fathom level, on a large lode, about twelve to fourteen inches wide, composed of white iron, mudie, and spots of lead, but not rich for silver at the present time. J. WILLIAMS.

## TREWOLVAS MINE.

Jan. 24.—I beg to inform you, that in sinking the engine-shaft about four feet under the intended cross-cut, into the great tin lode, we have unexpectedly discovered and cut into a new and promising lode, two feet wide, containing copper ore, mudie, blende, &c., but we cannot say more about it until it has been further explored. The ground is very favourable in the eighteen fathom cross-cut, towards the old lode, which will be cut in about a month's further drawing. About 200 fathoms east of the engine-shaft they have lately raised some fine stones of ore and gossan from a very large and flattering lode. We should have had our twelve-head stamping-mills at work by this time had not the continued frost greatly impeded our surface operations; a few weeks will enable us to get things in course, and commence returning our produce from the great lode, from which we have at grass upwards of fifty tons of stuff waiting for the stamps. G. ABBOTT.

## ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 20.—My report this week will possess little interest beyond the circumstance of our having an improvement in our engine-shaft, sinking under the sixty to a seventy fathom level; the ground is getting softer—we have no



taken down any part of the lode yet. We have no decided improvement, as yet, in the fifty east. The sixty fathom level, east and west, continue without alteration; the former end will produce about two tons to a fathom. The rise over the fifty, to communicate with the forty, to enable us to bring down the western shaft, to facilitate our working that part of the mine with advantage, is not yet holed, though we daily expect it. Our tributaries are working steadily. The frost has been much against us during the past week in our surface operations, and have therefore to report very little progress in the erection of our crusher and stamps. The same course has also considerably operated against us in dressing our ores, and preparing for sampling; and I am not certain, at this moment, whether we shall not be under the necessity of doing what I understand other mines have determined on, deferring the sampling for a week; we are doing all we possibly can, and you shall be informed by Tuesday's post.

C. N. BEATER.

## REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Callington, Jan. 22.—I beg to inform you the ground in Johnson's engine-shaft, continues favourable for sinking. Driving north, on the lead lode, at the fifty fathom level, the ground is speedy for driving. The lode has also a very promising appearance, yielding fine stones of silver lead ore. Going south, at this level, no alteration has taken place since my last. In driving east, on Johnson's copper lode, the ground is not so favourable as hitherto. In the forty fathom level north, on the lead lode, we have in the past week intersected Vivian's lode. This lode is from eighteen to twenty inches in width, chiefly composed of quartz, but not rich for mineral. The lode in the south end, at this level, has a kindly appearance, producing a little lead. In the winze sinking below the forty fathom level the ground has improved. The lode continues much the same as stated in my last. The tributaries are all working satisfactorily.

S. HARRIS.

## TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 22.—At the 130 fathom level, driving north, the lode is from a foot and a half to two feet big, and onry; and driving south, at the same level, the lode is from a foot to a foot and a half big, producing silver lead ore, but not rich. In driving the south end, at the ninety-five fathom, the lode is about a foot and a half big, producing good work. And in the south end, at the eighty-five fathom level, the lode is from a foot to a foot and a half big, producing silver lead ore; this end is not so rich as it has been, but I consider it a promising lode and a good speculation. We have this day resumed dressing the ores, and I expect, if the weather will permit, we shall be able to sample in the course of next week.

MARK JAMES.

## EAST WHEEL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 22.—I beg leave to inform you, that on Tuesday last we made a contract for the taking down Grouse's engine-house, &c., for 13L, also for the erection of a new one at Orchard, at 2s. 2d. per perch. We have likewise sat a new engine-shaft to be sunk, as referred to in our last report, at 50s. per fathom for ten fathoms; also the adit level, to bring home under the said shaft, which will be about thirty-five fathoms to drive. The ground appearing very favourable for driving, we have set the first six fathoms at 2L per fathom. We intend intersecting it by a cross-cut at the twenty-four fathom level, which will enable us to rise or sink at the different levels, as circumstances may require; a speedy communication being necessary at the twenty-four fathom level, to relieve the present engine, and for drawing away the work, we shall lose no time in commencing it, and which would have been set with the foregoing work, had the water been out at this level. As regards our underground operations, I do not see anything new to communicate to you, having been so unlucky as to have the crank of the engine broken, and the time occupied in replacing it, was twenty-four hours, during which the water rose from the thirty-five to the sixteen fathom level; but we have again forced it to the twenty-four fathom, and unless other unforeseen accidents arise, we shall fork the water to the bottom level by to-morrow evening. In consequence of the very severe weather, our tin dressers have not been able to get ready any tin for the usual monthly sale.

FRANCIS EVANS.

## HARMONY AND MONTAGUE MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 24.—The late sales of ore, and the following particulars, will enable you to convince the shareholders of the increased productiveness of the mines. Their present state presents the prospect of a considerable augmentation from the various new workings. By reference to the setting paper, you will perceive an increase in the number of tribute pitches, and that the bargains, both tubwork and tribute, are generally let at much lower rates, and that, altogether, there is a very satisfactory diminution in the expense, with an increased produce, and a flattering state of the mines. The last setting was the best we have ever had; the pitches are generally improved, but in consequence of the severe snow and frost, the dressing of the ores has been suspended, and the sampling deferred for a week or so. Walker's (new engine-shaft) is down to the fifty-four fathom level, towards the junction of the four lodes at the eighty-four fathom level; after this object is attained, there is no doubt but we shall have a great and very profitable mine.

GEORGE ABBOTT.

## MOUNT'S-BAY MINING COMPANY.

East Ding Dong Mine, Jan. 22.—The lodes in the east and west ends, at the ten fathom level, are large and very kindly, and, from the appearance of the lode in the eastern end, I do believe there will be an alteration for the better, and that very shortly. There is a fine lode in the new shaft now sinking below the adit; we are come to the bottoms of the old sink—one part was only a few fathoms below the adit. We have squared the ground, and are now sinking. I shall in my next report be able to say more on this point. I never saw a finer lode at this depth in the course of my experience. We are saving all the tin stuff (or ores); there is some good tin throughout the lode. The stamps are at work, boys hunking and fringing slime, pits full. Burning-house just completed. We expect to have a parcel of tin for sale, about two tons, in four weeks from this. As soon as an engine can be got to work, in a short time a large quantity of tin will be raised. We shall not be able to sink many fathoms deeper, till a small engine is erected, as the lode we are sinking on is very large. The engine would pay for itself in a short time.

C. R. ROBERTS, Sec.

## UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 23.—Twenty-five Fathom Level.—In the western end of this level the lode is eighteen inches wide, and improved for ore since last week. In driving east, the lode is one foot wide, good for ore. Adit Level.—The lode in the eastern end of this level is three feet wide, eighteen inches very good for ore; the rise, back of this level, is about three feet wide, two feet good for ore. Twenty Fathom Level.—In the eastern end of this level the lode is two feet wide, very coarse in quality. Thirty Fathom Level.—At this level the lode is about two feet wide, producing but little ore at present; lode in the back still continues good for ore; in the winze the lode is two feet wide, very good for ore. Forty Fathom Level.—The lode in this level is disordered, by cross course cut in the present week. Twenty-seven Fathom Level.—In this level, driving east, the lode is from three to four feet wide, two feet good ore; in the western end the lode is four feet wide, producing some good ore. Thirty-six Fathom Level.—In driving this level east, the lode is from two to three feet wide, and poor.

C. PENROSE.

## FOREIGN MINES.

## CONDONGA MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 1.—The following is the mining report for the past month:—

Mina de Pedra Bottoms.—It will be seen by the weekly report of the 9th ult., that we had been partly engaged in making preparations for the regular working of the bottoms: in the following week, on commencing to sink a winze from the point whence we intended to take up our stopes, we discovered a good lode, or rather, the lode had very greatly improved; since that time, the stopes from the place where the sink was made, have also improved; I have much pleasure in being able to state that the productive part of the lode continues to lengthen.

Thirty-seven Fathom Level West.—Ground hard, and water continues to increase; three fathoms three feet have been driven during the month.

Thirty-seven Fathom Level East.—This level is opposite the bottoms, and to the east of Northey's cross-course, where we have a regular lode, with every appearance of being productive; but experiment has shown us that gold is not to be found. The grey ground from the bottoms, having made up closer to the cross-course at this level, than it ever did before, is the probable cause of this promising appearance; this being the fact, it is very likely that at the next level, gold may be found on both sides of the cross-course; during the month, nine fathoms have been driven.

Mina Mestre Shaft.—In this month we commenced to sink the above shaft below the shallow adit; seven fathoms two feet have been sunk; when at the depth of six fathoms, the jacinto entered the shaft.

Deep Adit.—After the first week of the month, we were able to direct our course straight towards the mine, but in a day or two, the ground presenting itself hard, we were obliged again to turn off to the right, and having a good channel of ground in that direction, we have thought it better to drive here for the present, more particularly since the increase of water, which we now experience, will, in all probability, tend to drain the country a-head of us. After having shown the diazo to it, I find that our present end is only eight degrees removed from the true course; thirteen fathoms having been driven.

JOHN DALLY.

Oct. 3.—I have much pleasure in calling your attention to the annexed mining report for the month of September. You have already been made aware that on the 13th ult., we were fortunate in jacinto—a rich bunch. The stones extracted from it were as splendid as any that I recollect to have seen since your mine commenced to make anything like returns; so exceedingly fair was the ground that the stuff might be thrown up with a shovel. Be it observed, that this is not the general character of gold,

bunches of this nature have been occasionally met with, and from them have been extracted those very rich black iron stones which, long before this, I hope, are safely in your custody. The specimens which have been forwarded, will have shown the vast variety of formations, which with us have been found to be auriferous. The nature and character of our lode have been substantiated by experience. It may be said to be capricious, which a reference to the returns will prove. Through June, July, and August, our produce is comparatively trifling, but then it must not be forgotten that, during these months, we are preparing ourselves for a more determined attack on those spots known to be promising, and, independently, the increase of water left us no choice but to await the coming up of the shallow adit. I have always been averse to picking out the eyes of the lode for the purpose of making a transient glitter. My theme has invariably been, let us work the ground fairly, and then, with good luck, we may make steady returns—in these sentiments I have not been left alone. The productive part of the lode continues to lengthen, I am convinced that you, in conjunction with myself, will regard this as highly favourable; our stamps are capable of running through a great deal of stuff, and if we can only procure an adequate supply, which I think admits but of little doubt, the quality of course being left to chance, the returns may prove such as to claim your approbation, and that of the shareholders generally. The bottoms, perhaps, at no one time since the commencement of our operations, have been in a fairer state for working than at present, and I trust that the hopes of success, which I now entertain, will be fully realised by our further progress.

The Thirty-seven East deserves your attention; a hope is expressed, from the promising appearance of the lode on this side the cross-course, that we may in continuing to sink find gold on both sides. I need not repeat the fact, of our hitherto having been confined to one side only.

Mina Mestre Shaft will be sunk with all possible expedition; this is an important work, but not at this time so much so as the deep adit, where we have had a great deal of trouble. We assuredly desire to hold our "true course," but in doing so, the delay would be inadmissible, seeing that we meet hard ground, which in addition to being hostile to forwarding our utmost wishes for advancement, entails on us an additional expense. We turn aside on "a good channel of ground," and by doing so not only ensure to ourselves the prospect of reaching our destination more speedily, but at the same time, we are in hopes that the coming stream may help us hereafter. The gold report a companies this; I need not point out what has been done since the 13th ult. During a similar period, last year, we had but very little indeed to boast of, nor do I know that we are now entitled to hold ourselves very high, but our expectations are grounded on the favourable appearances of the lode, which on very many former occasions has been deemed sufficient to constitute a substantial foundation for the hopes of a mine.

A. F. GOODRIDGE, M.D.

Oct. 7.—I beg to hand you the following report for the week ending this day:—

Mina de Pedra Bottoms.—During this week we have been making preparations for carrying on our workings through the remainder of the month without interruption, by shooting down the sides and lengthening the bottoms. Thirty-seven Fathom Level West.—No material alteration during the week. Thirty-seven Fathom Level East.—Ground favourable for driving; appearances here are much the same as stated in last report.

Mina Mestre Shaft.—Ground dry, but rather laider. Deep Adit.—Good progress has been made during the week, the ground not being so troublesome.

JOHN DALLY.

Oct. 13.—The progress made, and the existing prospects under date of 7th inst., are communicated in the above weekly report. I can add nothing in explanation. Our operations seem to move on steadily, and with such advancement as determined exertions and the nature of present circumstances would lead us to expect. On Tuesday, I went underground, and having visited the "Mina de Pedra Bottoms," felt highly satisfied on two very essential points. In my observations from this, by the last post, I quote from the monthly report, the "productive part of the lode continues to lengthen." Of this fact, I have now some days experience, and beg to confirm what I then stated. However, independently of our having open a greater extent of auriferous ground, I may mention, that never, during my residence here, have I seen so fair a chance of a good month. You will have the goodness to understand that I always speak under the conviction of a possibility of a change. Our experience has taught us something, and I cannot convince myself that I should be doing well, in holding out an assurance of success, unless I had in my power the means of guaranteeing it. Equally do I consider it my duty to inform you of every favourable change, and to lay before your board, the opinions of those, who from experience, are known to be better judges of the foundation of our hopes.

Gold.—The produce of the last nine days has amounted to 13 lbs. 3 oz. 10 dwt. 12 grs. A. F. GOODRIDGE, M.D.

Total up to the 2d September, 54 lbs. 10 oz. 9 dwt. 8 grs. To the 2d October, 93 lbs. 0 oz. 2 dwt. 8 grs.

## ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

Morro Velho, Sept. 13.—It gives me much pleasure to know that the produce and supply of ore have given satisfaction; I trust that the subsequent advice will have tended to augment this feeling of confidence in the mine; much time has been undoubtedly consumed in bringing the mine into proper condition, but it was indispensable; and now that the object is effected, I think that there cannot exist any reasonable cause for regret, as having steadily followed up the proposed plan of operations, which, by the result, has been laid open to us, and insured the continuance of an abundant supply of mineral for double our present stamping power at least. The driving and sinking are again resumed with all the force and spirit our increased force of blacks enables us to do. Two more pillars are commencing, which will occupy considerable time to complete. The tortuosity of the lode, both horizontally and vertically, renders these troublesome works indispensable, and now that we have an extra force, is the time to undertake and complete them.

Our Vinegaro shaft is now in order for sinking; the shears, capstan, poppet, heads, and ladders, are all complete, and fixed in their places. There are sufficient hands for the works, and in fact for all works going on at present, so it will be our own fault if we do not make good progress. With the mining works and machinery, we are coming into excellent order, and I trust that the productive result, by the end of the year, will cause you as much satisfaction as I feel at present.

C. HERRING, jun.

THE MINES.—A time of prosperity is sure to cause an influx of strangers to a mining district, to the great detriment of the local inhabitants. While the season of prosperity lasts, things generally run on pretty smoothly; but even then, the labouring part of the settled population, are materially effected in the price of their labour, the strangers being generally anxious to obtain employment on almost any terms. But when the scale turns—when the standard again drops, causing the general operations to be prosecuted to a very limited extent, and in many instances, to be wholly suspended; then, indeed, the greater part of the labouring classes are too frequently plunged into a state of destitution and distress. During the high buoyancy in the standard, and prosperous state of our mines, the whole mining neighbourhood became literally crammed with strangers from all parts of the country, most of whom appear determined to remain, as long as they can obtain either cash or credit. Hence, for several months past, they have been attending survey after survey at the different mines, "cutting down" the pitches and bargains to such ruinously low prices, that those who engage in them have almost universally failed to obtain a remunerating price for their labour; and in hundreds of instances, after working hard for a whole month, they have found themselves pounds per man in debt, their earnings having failed even to pay their costs. In consequence of this lamentable state of affairs, the sufferings of a great portion of our mining population, during the present winter, have been peculiarly severe; and the number of applicants for the different Christmas gifts has been quite unprecedented. We regret to add, that through the severity of the weather, the surface operations have now been suspended for some time, whereby a vast number of children, on whose labour many families were wholly dependent for bread, are thrown out of employment; the consequence is, that we are daily witnessing cases of extreme destitution. It is to be hoped, however, that the late move in the standard is a prelude to brighter days.—*Falmouth Packet*.

FIRE AT THE HAYOD ROLLING MILL.—Early on the morning of Monday last, a fire was discovered in the engine-house of the copper rolling mill at Hayod, near this town, belonging to Messrs. Vivian and Sons. The fire appeared to have commenced in the upper story of the engine-house, and rapidly extended to the roof of the mill. Some delay took place before the fire-engine of the Norwich Assurance Office, and that belonging to Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., at the Morfa Copper Works—the use of which was most liberally afforded, could be brought to the spot, and a still further delay occurred in getting them to play on the flames, from the difficulty of procuring water from the canal, in consequence of the great thickness of the ice. However, these difficulties having been overcome, and three fire-engines having been brought to play on the flames, the wind being from a very favourable quarter, the fire was speedily got under; and we are happy to learn, that the damage sustained is very inconsiderable, being confined entirely to the roof, and that the loss to Messrs. Vivian will not exceed 300L. to 400L. The mills are expected to be again working in the course of a week, the machinery being uninjured. We have heard no surmise as to the origin of the fire, which, however, is believed to have been purely accidental.—*Cambrian*.

## JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

The Morning Herald, in its city article of Saturday, says—  
"There is now no doubt but that the government fully intend to attract some reform in the principle of our existing Joint-Stock Bank Act. A Bridlington Kerr, under the direction of Mr. Poulett Thomson, has been some time engaged in obtaining the opinions of our most eminent bankers, political economists, and merchants, respecting the preferable policy limited or unlimited liability on the part of all shareholders in joint-stock banks, with a view to draw up a report upon the subject. We find that eminent parties incline to the principle of a limited liability; that is, that parties should be held liable for more than the proportion of shares which they hold. In this principle there is something more than mere feasibility since it would have the effect of preventing an undue confidence in the concern on the one hand, which an unlimited liability is likely to create, while on the other, it would operate so as to check that imprudence on the part of the managers, of which already, under the idea that the bank could break, we have had too many instances."

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM CANAL.—We are authorised to state that the directors are proceeding to wind up the affairs of this concern; and that it is expected the balance of deposits in hand, will be sufficient to return to the subscribers about 15s. per share.—*Birmingham Advertiser*.

## WORK PERFORMED BY STEAM-ENGINES,

IN DECEMBER, 1837.

[Taken from the official duty paper by Mr. THOMAS LEAN, of Marazion, Cornwall stands for single; d for double; in. for inches.]

MINES	Engine and the Diameter of the Cylinder.	Average quantity of steam consumed per hour.	Force exerted in foot high by consuming a bushel of coal.	Force exerted in foot high by consuming a bushel of coal.	Engineers' Names		
W. U. Wood.	William's 80 in. s.	243.54	8.48	1054	49,20,856	2.94	James Sims
Poldice	Simon's 90 in. s.	250.77	5.34	1920	38,57,736	4.94	ditto
Wh. Damsel.	Stephens's 50 in. s.	58.05	13.0	722	49,453,531	2.9	ditto
Wheal Jewel.	39 in. s.	51.13	13.9	614	24,132,613	2.5	ditto
Dulcoath	76 in. s.	225.50	9.83	1682	47,137,523	4.75	Jeffrey.
E. Wh. Croft	80 in. s.	126.59	8.06	966	40,564,653	2.16	James Sims
North Roskear	New eng. 70 in. s.	135.22	13.2	735	76,534,970	4.75	John West.
South Roskear	W. Chance's 60 in. s.	—	7.13	1218	—	—	ditto
Tinctor.	56 in. s.	182.82	13.88	1078	40,751,494	3.18	ditto
Wheal Seton	45 in. s.	167.58	7.5	547	37,411,613	3.06	James Sims
Wh. Treasury	West's en. 50 in. s.	—	10.64	1486	59,888,966	7.0	Gregor.
Baron's en. 64 in. s.	—	734.87	11.05	1568	58,029,172	4.07	ditto
W. Penny, 24 in. s.	—	—	9.4	307	24,307,141	3.8	ditto
Blinner Downs	W. Treas. 50 in. s.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baron's 64 in. s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W. Penny 24 in. s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheal Julia.	80 in. s.	374.92	9.04	1648	67,867,495	4.7	James Sims
Carzise Cons.	70 in. s.	264.41	6.4	946	51,456,345	4.04	Wm. Thoma.
W. Darlington	80 in. s.	725.4	14.6	2308	72,476,609	5.23	Eustia.
Marazion	Powlett's 60 in. s.	225.58	13.32	1282	49,463,311	3.76	Grose.
Providence, St.	E. Rodney 40 in. s.	75.89	7.52	308	34,547,333	3.53	ditto
Consolidated	30 in. s.	115.69	11.46	822	52,293,534	5.04	J. West.
Taylor's 50 in. s.	—	—	16.8	1351	66,332,218	9.8	Hocking.
Davey's 80 in. s.	—	137.15	16.8	1357	77,808,438	2.8	ditto
Pearce's 65 in. s.	—	—	11.06	1650	46,222,477	8.87	ditto
Wolf's 90 in. s.	—	—	8.3	766	45,438,707	6.8	ditto
Shears's 65 in. s.	—	—	12.9	—	—	—	ditto
Carozzo's 90 in. s.	—	11.5	3008	52,547,438	9.1	ditto	
Eldon's en. 30 in. s.	—	106.29	17.96	971	54,814,260	10.9	ditto
Loane's 85 in. s.	—	—	11.5	2098	74,128,115	4.81	ditto
Hocking's 85 in. s.	—	—	16.58	2761	68,567,574	5.0	ditto
Western 36 in. s.	—	250.76	13.3	789	27,880,600	4.8	ditto
Powling's 56 in. s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 in. s.	—	680.07	9.2	1106	73,456,327	6.74	James Sims
50 in. s.	—	284.5	9.78	1068	49,110,831	7.07	ditto
Pearce's 50 in. s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	ditto
Edgemoor, 40 in. s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	ditto
Hudson's 76 in. s.	—	800.4	12.9	2178	59,598,259	5.5	ditto
Rundell's 41 in. s.	—	—	21.9	1306	66,352,928	7.3	ditto
Austen's 80 in. s.	—	347.6	10.76	1244	55,491,181	4.9	W. West.
Stewart's 24 in. s.	—	78.0	16.93	408	40,391,556	5.5	ditto
40 in. s.	—	523.14	13.05	880	39,257,424	4.66	ditto
36 in. s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borlase's 80 in. s.	—	—	13.94	1972	75,405,965	5.18	Richards.
Trelawny's 80 in. s.	—	—	13.89	3456	55,277,068	7.16	ditto
Wolf's 53 in. s.	—	920.16	16.0	1402	39,984,561	4.5	ditto
Carleton's 45 in. s.	—	—	17.32	1352	38,565,471	4.9	ditto
W. Bragg's 60 in. s.	—	252.42	10.89	1398	50,767,858	3.7	ditto
Leed's en. 60 in. s.	—	—	16.5	1404	56,598,110	5.25	ditto
Easton's 70 in. s.	—	—	13.47	2346	53,421,058	6.4	Grose & W.
Weston's 60 in. s.	—	558.17	11.3	901	50,804,613	2.68	ditto
North 60 in. s.	—	—	10.84	1404	59,968,843	3.06	ditto
Southon's 40 in. s.	—	599.56	17.76	984	48,832,357	5.25	ditto
Devon's 70 in. s.	—	—	7.9	1510	42,279,607	2.8	ditto
38 in. s.	—	123.83	16.7	1230	29,16,639	5.94	ditto
40 in. s.	—	302.48	15.08	1367	41,914,573	7.5	James Gray
58 in. s.	—	158.31	11.05	—	—	—	Hock & L.
60 in. s.	—	151.87	15.9	1016	38,331,631	4.42	James Sims
36 in. s.	—	206.48	20.86	668	46,020,938	4.48	Grose.
24 in. s.	—	—	9.8	—	—	—	W. Trezise.
New en. 40 in. s.	—	29.23	13.1	272	51,598,372	2.9	P. Mitchell.
30 in. s.	—	27.36	13.45	365	24,881,286	3.8	T. Bolitho.
40 in. s.	—	139.7	8.53	330	45,450,093	4.5	Grose.

## STEAM-ENGINES STAMPING ORES,

IN DECEMBER, 1837.

MINES	Diameter of the Cylinder.	No. of Heads.	Consumption of coal in
-------	---------------------------	---------------	------------------------



Arrived since last week, 7 vessels.



## PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUN

BANK STOCK, 5 per Cent. ....	206 54	205 64	...	204 6	204
3 per Cent. Red. Anns. ....	91 24	91 24	92 24	92 24	92 24
5 per Cent. Consols. ....	91 2	91 2	91 2	91 2	91 2 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. Anns. ....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 per Cent. Anns. ....	1726	1726	1726	1726	1726
3 1/2 per Cent. Red. Anns. ....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Cent. Anns. ....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
New 5 per Cent. Anns. ....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Long Anns. ....	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890
Anns. for 30 Years ....	1859	1859	1859	1859	1859
Ditto ....	1860	1860	1860	1860	1860
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent. ....	263 3	264 3	264 3	264 3	264 3
South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent. ....	90	90	90	91	91 1/2
Ditto Old Anns. 10 per Cent. ....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Ditto New Anns. 3 per Cent. ....	1751	1751	1751	1751	1751
3 per Cent. Anns. ....	51 p	51 5/8 p	51 5/8 p	52 p	55 3/4
India Bonds, 4 per Cent. ....	54 5/8	55 1/7	55 5/7	55 5/8	58 61
Exchange Bills, 2 1/2. £1000. ....	54 5/8	55 1/7	55 5/7	55 5/8	58 61
Ditto ..... £500. ....	54 5/8	55 1/7	55 5/7	55 5/8	58 61
Ditto ..... Small. ....	54 5/8	55 1/7	55 5/7	55 5/8	58 61
Ditto Consols. for Ac. Feb. 27. ....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
India Stock for Feb. 27. ....	204 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2
Bank Stock for Ac. Feb. 27. ....	204 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2

## BANK OF ENGLAND.—TRANSFER BOOKS.

	SHUT.		OPEN.	
1 per Cent Consols .....	Friday,	Dec. 1,	Tuesday,	Jan. 6, 1898
New 4 1/2 per Cent. ....	Friday,	Dec. 1,	Tuesday,	Jan. 15,
1 per Cent 1728 .....	Thursday,	Dec. 7,	Thursday,	Jan. 11,
New Five per Cent. ....	Wednes.	Dec. 6,	Tuesday,	Jan. 9,
Ann. for terms of Years	Wednes.	Dec. 9,	Monday,	Jan. 22,
East India Stock .....	Tuesday,	Dec. 5,	Thursday,	Jan. 2,
South Sea Stock .....	Tuesday,	Dec. 1,	Thursday,	Jan. 2,
South Sea 3 per Ann. ....	Thursday	Dec. 30,	Tuesday,	Jan. 9,
Annuities, 1751 .....	Thursday	Dec. 30,	Thursday,	Jan. 9,

## FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Austrian, 5 per Cent. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgian, 5 per Cent. ....	....	102 12	....	102 12	102 12	102 12
Brazilian, 5 per Cent. ....	71 1/2	72	71 1/2	72	72 3/4	73
Ditto, 1829 .....	69 1/2	....	....	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, 5 per Cent. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cuba, 5 per Cent. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chilian, 5 per Cent. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colombian, 6 per Cent. ....	....	....	....	....	23 1/2	....
Ditto, 1824, ditto .....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 5/8	25
Danish, 3 per Cent. ....	....	73 1/2	....	73 1/2	....	74 1/2
Greek, 5 per Cent. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, 1825, 5 per Cent. ....	....	....	23	....	23 1/2	22 1/2
Mexican, 5 per Cent. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, deferred do. ....	....	....	26 1/2	....	27	....
Ditto, 1826, 5 per Cent. ....	27	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, def. do., 5 per Cent. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Neapolitan, 5 per Cent. 1824	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peruvian, 6 per Cent. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portuguese, 5 per Cent. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, New 5 per Cent. ....	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 7/8	27 1/8	28	28 1/2
Ditto, 3 per Cent. ....	19	19 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/8	18	18 1/2
Prussian, 4 per Cent. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russian, 1822, 5 per Cent. ....	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Spanish, 5 per Cent. Colonis	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Ditto, Coupont, Nov. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, passive .....	....	4 1/2	....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Ditto, deferred .....	....	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
utch, 2 1/2 per Cent. ....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	53	52 1/2
Ditto, 5 per Cent. ....	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2

### FRENCH FUNDS.

	PARIS.					LONDON.	
	Jan 17	Jan 20	Jan 22	Jan 24	Jan 25	Jan 24	Jan 25
per Cent. Ann. . . .	109.50c.	109.60c.	109.60c.	110.00c.	.....	.....	109.75c.
Ex. of Lond. 1 m. . .	25f. 47c.	25f. 48c.	25f. 47c.	25f. 48c.	.....	.....	25f. 50c.
ditto 3 m. . . . .	25f. 32c.	25f. 32c.	25f. 32c.	25f. 32c.	.....	.....	.....
per Cent. Ann. . . .	105f. 20c.	.....	105f. 40c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exchange . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
per Cent. Ann. . . .	101f. 90c.	102f.	102f.	101f. 75c.	.....	.....	.....
Exchange . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
per cent. . . . .	73f. 65c.	79f. 60c.	79f. 90c.	79f. 60c.	.....	.....	.....
Exchange . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Shares . . . .	2625f.	2 085f.	2595f.	2610f.	.....	.....	.....

## IRISH FUNDS,

Jan. 25, 1858.			
Bank Stock	298 1/2		384
Government Debentures	3 1/2 per ct.	512	44
Witto Stock	3 1/2 per ct.	98 1/2	
Witto New	3 1/2 per ct.	99 1/2	23
Witto ditto, reduced	4 per ct.		27 1/2
Consols	3 per ct.	92 1/2	
Exchequer Debentures	4 per ct.	61 1/2	106 1/2
Exchequer Bills	2 1/2 per cent		
Royal Canal Stock			
Patriotic Insurance		10 0 0	
Provin. Bank of Ireland	25 0 0		
Hibernian Bank	25 0 0		
Grand Canal Stock			
King Co. of Ireland	67 0 0		
City of Dublin Steam Co.	100 0 0		
Dublin and Kinsale R.R.	60 0 0		

## AMERICAN FUNDS

Submarine.		L. of the (America)		Reinsurable.		L. of the (America)	
New York	5 1845	90	103 5	Louisiana	5 1844, 7, 50, 2	97	97
	5 1850			Mississippi	5 1845, 5, 5, 71		
	1850	90		INCORPORATED BANKS.			
Pennsylvania	1839, 40, 41.			Per Cent.			
	1846			United States	5 1836..	24 1/2	120 1
	1853, 4.			Louisiana State.	16 1870..	24	
	1856			Bank of Louisiana	5 1870..		
	1858	92 3/4		N. Orleans, Canal & B. Co.		17	85
	1860, 62	91		City Bank .....			
	1865			New York Life and Trust	5		
Maryland	6 1870			Tennessee Planters	9	22	97 100
Mio	6 1880	112 1/4		Mississippi.. 10	22	97 100	

### COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1888.									
	Prices		Prices, negotiated			Prices		Prices, negotiated	
	prior		on Change			Prior		on Change.	
Amsterdam .....	12	54	12	4	12	34	—	—	—
Bombay to Sight .....	12	34	12	12	24	Gibraltar	p. A. d.	46	—
Amsterdam .....	12	6	12	44	12	5	31	—	—
Amsterdam .....	12	6	12	44	12	42	Genoa	26	15
Amsterdam .....	13	134	13	12	124	Milan	31	—	—
Amsterdam .....	12	134	—	—	—	Venice, p. 6 A. L.	46	—	—
Amsterdam, 3 days' sight .....	25	35	25	50	25	55	Naples	294	39
Amsterdam .....	25	35	25	50	25	55	Genoa	1174	oz
Amsterdam .....	26	5	25	35	25	374	Lisbon	534	117
Amsterdam .....	13	134	13	12	124	Oporto	534	534	534
Amsterdam .....	10	—	—	—	—	Rio Janeiro	29	—	—
Amsterdam .....	7	3	—	—	—	Bahia	23	—	—
Amsterdam .....	10	12	10	94	10	11	Buenos Ayres	14	—
Amsterdam .....	10	13	10	104	10	12	Dublin	14	—
Amsterdam .....	35	35	35	35	35	Cork	14	—	—
Amsterdam .....	35	35	35	35	35	Madras	—	—	—
Amsterdam .....	34	—	—	—	—	Calcutta	—	—	—

### PRICES OF METALS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Iron, Brit.—Cake.....	ton	94	0	Iron, Brit.—Pig, No. 1.....	ton	25	0
Tile.....	do	92	0	Bar ton 9 15 0 to 0 0 0			
Sheets.....	lb.	0	11	Do. Cast in Wales 9 0 0			
Bottoms.....	do	0	1 0	Do. Cast in Wales 9 0 0			
Foreign—S. Am. (dy. 37s. cwt.)	bd. cwt.	ton		Boils.....	ton	10	5
Iron, Brit.—Blocks.....	cut	4	9 0	Nail Rods.....	ton	10	15
Bars.....	do	4	7 0	Hoops.....	ton	11	10
Swedish, common {	t.c. 1 11 0 to 1 14 0			Sheets, single ton	12	10	0
Best, per {	i.e. 1 17 0 .. 2 0 0			(Others in proportion.)			
Box {	i.e. x 2 3 0 .. 2 6 0			Foreign—Swedes, c. bd. ton	13	0	0
Others of the above Mks. 3s. less, all others 5s. less.				For Steel, (var. duty 30s. mks.)	ton	16	0
(Others in proportion.)				Russian common... ton	13	0	0
Foreign—Banco, bd. cut 4 0 0				P.S.M.A. ton	14	0	0
Duty 50s. Straits, bd. cut 3 17 0				C.S.M.A. ton	19	10	0
per cwt. Bars, bd. cut 3 16 0				STEEL, Brit.—Billets, various quality, ton	25	0	0
Iron, Brit.—Pig.....	ton	21	0	Shear do. do. 45 0 0 to 84 0 0			
Sheet.....	ton	22	10	Cast do. do. 45 0 0 to 84 0 0			
Shot.....	ton	25	0	Foreign—Swedes in kgs bd. ton	18	0	0
Red.....	ton	23	0	Duty 20 .. Do. Fagots bd. ton	18	0	0
White (dry).....	ton	30	0	per cent. Milan..... bd. ton			
Do. (gd. ind.).....	do	32	4	SPILERS, For—Cakes (dy. 22. p. ton)			
Litharge.....	ton	23	0	English Sheets.....	25	0	0
Spanish (dy. 40s. per ton).....	ton	19	0	QUICKSILVER—(dy. 1d. per lb.)			

### PRICES OF SHARES.

**BRITISH MINES.**

No. of Shares.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount of Shares.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Profit.	Amount of Loss.	Amount of Gain.	Amount of Loss.	Amount of Gain.
8,000	Albion Copper	5	34	12	12	12	12	12
1,800	Albion Iron & Coal Co.	50	33	12	12	12	12	12
4,000	Basson Bridge	5	4	2	13	2	13	2
8,000	Blannavon	50	35	343	343	343	343	343
5,000	Boringdon Park	20	14	2	2	2	2	2
8,000	British Tin	22	2	2	2	2	2	2
20,000	British Iron	50	50	35	35	35	35	35
6,000	Copper Copper	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
100	Copper Bottom	41	105	100	100	100	100	100
6,000	Cornwall Great United	50	27	24	24	24	24	24
300	Cornwall United	50	20	19	18	18	18	18
10,000	Durham Coal & Coal Co.	50	25	25	25	25	25	25
4,000	East Cornwall Silver	5	22	2	2	2	2	2
2,000	East Cornwall Tin, &c.	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
5,000	East Wheel Brothers	20	54	3	22	3	22	3
2,500	East Wheel Strawberry	54	6	5	6	5	6	5
200	East Wheel Kitty	2	34	3	34	3	34	3
4,000	East Mulberry Hills	25	14	10	15	15	15	15
1,000	English	50	104	14	14	14	14	14
6,000	Hibernian	100	3	154	15	154	15	154
6,000	Hayle Consols	5	2	3	3	3	3	3
12,000	Holmshurst	5	3	3	24	24	24	24
12,000	Kellewria	25	74	3	3	3	3	3
5,000	Dartmoor Consols	25	74	3	3	3	3	3
20,000	Mining Co. of Ireland	5	14	3	3	3	3	3
4,000	New South Hoe	16	16	1	1	1	1	1
1,000	North Consolidated	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
8,000	North Cornwall	10	3	34	34	34	34	34
6,000	Perran Consols	10	3	34	34	34	34	34
5,000	Pofterous Consols	5	3	34	34	34	34	34
6,000	Pofterous Consols	5	3	34	34	34	34	34
5,000	Redmoor Consolidated	50	30	26	26	26	26	26
10,000	Rhymney Iron	10	34	6	6	6	6	6
10,000	Redruth United	3	14	1	1	1	1	1
10,000	Rochester Rock	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
10,000	Royal Irish	24	14	1	1	1	1	1
5,000	South Wheel Leisure	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
8,000	St. Hilary	24	14	1	1	1	1	1
6,000	Trevellick Consols	5	34	2	12	2	12	2
6,000	Trevellick Consols	5	34	2	12	2	12	2
6,000	Trevellick Consols	5	34	2	12	2	12	2
6,000	Tin Croft	10	64	64	64	64	64	64
4,000	Union Hills	5	5	122	124	124	124	124
2,000	Wendron	8	8	5	42	42	42	42
3,300	West Cork	50	50	1	1	1	1	1
5,000	Wheat Brothers	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
9,000	West Wheel Brothers	10	8	6	54	54	54	54
5,000	Wh. Harm. & Montague	5	14	1	1	1	1	1
12,000	West Treasuran	5	34	34	34	34	34	34
6,000	West Wheel Jewel	5	44	2	2	2	2	2
6,000	Wheel Gilbert	2	2	24	24	24	24	24
800	Wherry Mine	9	8	4	4	4	4	4
400	Wheel Morgan	20	20	21	21	21	21	21

## FOREIGN MINES.

4,000	Alten Mining Company	15	12	11	11	11	11	11	11
0,000	Anglo Mexican Co.	100	100	3	3	3	3	3	3
3,374	Do. Subscription	25	25	34	34	34	34	34	34
2,000	Bolanos	150	150	72	72	72	72	72	72
0,000	Brazilian Imperial	35	20	19	19	19	19	19	19
0,000	Bolivar	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
0,000	Ditto Scrip.	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
0,000	Cate Branca Brazilian	10	6	81	81	81	81	81	81
0,000	Conceicao Co.	20	2	25	22	22	22	22	22
0,000	Candonga Mining Co.	20	74	73	77	77	77	77	77
2,000	Cobre Copper Company	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000	Colombian Co. regis.	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,500	Ditto, New.	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
0,000	Copiapi Mining Co.	20	12	11	11	11	11	11	11
0,000	General Mining Association	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
3,531	Mexican Company	60	55	2	2	2	2	2	2
0,000	Mochales and Cocas	25	23	5	5	5	5	5	5
5,000	Minas Geraes	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	New Granada	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,020	Penoles	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,060	Ditto Subscription	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,582	{ Real del Monte, regis.	544	834	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Do, unregistered	541	..	16	58	16	58	16	58
	Ditto Loan Notes	150	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,500	Rio de Anori	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	St. John d'el Rey	20	40	52	33	33	33	33	33
1,000	Union Mexican	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Red New Scrip	..	5	23	23	23	23	23	23
	Black Scrip	..	5	34	34	34	34	34	34
1,000	Union Gold	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	Zacatecas Mining Co.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

## RAILWAYS.

500 Ayrlebury.....	20	1	..	..	—
000 Aylesham and Derby .....	20	17	14	16	17
500 Birm'g & Gloucester .....	124	5	4	5	—
500 Birm. Brist. & Th. Junc. ....	20	3	..	..	—
660 Bolton and Leigh .....	100	100	..	..	—
Ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ Shares .....	25	25	..	..	—
660 Bristol and Exeter .....	100	10	3	3	3
500 Calcutta and Saugur .....	50	2	4	4	—
500 Cant. & Whitstail .....	50	50	..	..	—
550 Cheltenham .....	100	100	14	14	—
500 Chelten. & Gt. Western .....	100	74	23	23	—
500 Chelt. Oxford and Tring .....	50	5	..	..	—
500 Clarence .....	100	30	30	30	—
500 Commercial Blackwall .....	50	2	..	..	—
500 Cron. and Peak For. ....	100	100	..	..	—
Dublin and Kingston .....	60	..	..	..	—
000 Dublin and Kilkenny .....	100	24	14	14	14
000 Durham Junction .....	100	70	..	..	—
000 Durham S. W. Junction .....	20	3	..	..	—
000 Eastern Counties .....	25	3	13	13	—
000 Edinb. Leith & Newha. ....	50	4	4	4	—
000 Edinburgh & Glasgow .....	50	2	..	..	—
000 Forest of Dean .....	50	50	..	..	—
000 Glasgow & Falkirk Jun. ....	50	..	..	..	—
000 Grand Junction .....	99	181	180	181	—
000 Great North of England .....	100	10	54	4	—
000 Great Northern .....	100	134	04	434	—
000 Great Western .....	100	65	56	72	83
000 Hartlepool .....	100	100	..	..	—
000 Hull and Selby .....	50	10	5	5	5
500 Ken. & Leigh Junction .....	100	100	..	..	—

### PRICES OF SHARES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Shares.	NAME OF COMPANY	Amount of Shares held by public.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Present Price.
10,000	Anglo Mexican Mint	10	10	10	10
10,000	Anti Dry Rot	—	178	122	122 1/2
10,000	Australian Agricultur.	100	273	314	344 3/4
1,000	Auction Mart	—	—	—	—
8,600	Brit. Rock's Patent Salt	50	35	12	12 1/2
—	British Annuity	50	50	—	—
—	British Alkali	—	23	30	30 30
6,000	Brit. Amer. Land Co.	—	28	14	14 14
20,000	Brit. Agric. Loan Co.	105	5	—	—
10,000	Canada Company	100	26	53	53 53
200,000	Upper Canada Bonds	—	—	95	95 95
—	Carroll Iron Company	250	—	—	—
—	City Bonds, 4 per cent	—	—	—	—
—	Central America Land	30	20	10	10 10
75	Coven Garden Th. Rnt	500	—	—	—
5,000	Droitwich Patent Salt	25	—	—	—
300	Drury Lane do.	500	—	—	—
2,122	D. Proprietors	100	—	—	—
10,000	Edinbur. & Leith Glass	—	16	—	—
2,500	Essex Marine Salt	20	6	—	—
1,000	Equitable Discount Co.	140	25	—	—
15,000	General Steam Navig.	15	13	234	234 234
2,100	Hungerford Market	—	—	—	—
10,000	Irish Waste Land Co.	50	1	—	—
2,000	Lon. Cm. Sal. Rms.	75	—	25	25 25
8,000	Lon. River. Inter. So.	50	5	6	6 6
1,800	London Corn Exchan.	—	—	25	25 25
10,000	Mexican South Amer.	10	5	64	64 64
—	New Corn Ex.	—	37	21	21 21
—	New Brunswick Land	—	5	11	11 11
10,000	Mexican New	10	3	—	—
12,000	Patent Purif. Sea Water	10	4	—	—
10,000	Rio Doce	25	3	—	—
2,754	Rever. Interest Society	100	100	127	127 127
2,633	Ditto New	100	70	86	86 86
220	S. Devon Shipping Co.	50	50	—	—
2,000	Shotts Iron Foundry	—	38	—	—
12,000	South Australian	—	25	24	—
10,000	Safety Cane	5	34	8	8 34
4,000	Thames Tunnel	50	50	10	10 10
10,000	Van Dieman's Land	100	17	10	10 10

## CANALS.

No. of Shares.	NAME OF COMPANY.	No. of Shares of 100s.	Paid.	Price.	Dividend per Share.	Next Payment Payable.
1,760	Ashton and Oldham...	98	38	135	7	Mar.
1,482	Ashey-de-la-Zouch...	113	113	245	4	Oct.
720	Barnsley...	100	100	65	15	Jan.
2,250	Basingstoke...	100	100	...	...	...
1,005	Brecknock & Abergav...	150	150	5	5	Jan.
8,000	Birmingham, 1-16th Share	794	794	220	94	June
4,000	D. & Liverpool Junct.	125	100	26	...	...
477	Bolton and Bury...	250	250	...	6	Jan.
600	Bridgewater & Taunton	100	100	...	...	...
400	Chelmer & Blackwater	100	100	102	4	Jan.
16,000	Camble...	...	214	...	...	...
500	Canterbury...	100	100	700	48	Nov.
1,500	Chesterfield...	...	...	...	...	...
460	Cromford...	100	100	340	17	Jan.
4,546	Croydon...	314	314	...	...	...
11,810	D. Bonds	...	...	...	50	Oct.
20,000	Danube and Mayne	411	34	...	...	...
2,0904	Dudley...	100	100	83	4	Sept.
600	Derby...	100	100	183	7	Jan.
3,5754	Elwesmere & Chester...	133	133	77	5	Sept.
231	Erwash...	100	100	7-0	46	Jan.
1,297	Forth and Clyde	400	400	10	28	Oct.
11,600	Grand Junction...	100	100	219	12	June
2,8484	Grand Union...	100	100	25	1	Oct.
1,500	Grand Surrey...	100	100	...	...	Sept.
20,000	D. (optional) Loan...	100	100	70	4	Dec.
3,096	Grand Western...	100	100	...	...	...
1,000	Gloucestershire...	127	127	...	131	Sept.
1,960	Gloucestershire & Berkeley	133	133	77	...	...
269	D. (optional) Notes...	60	60	...	...	...
749	Grauntham...	150	150	202	10	May
6,238	Huddersfield...	573	573	37	2	Sept.
100	Kensington...	100	100	10	...	...
25,328	Kennerd and Avon...	40	40	242	14	Sept.
11,6994	Lancaster...	474	474	249	13	Mar.
2,8974	Leeds and Liverpool...	100	100	690	16	Mar.
182	Leeds & Liverpool, New	100	100	690	16	Mar.
545	Leicester...	140	140	225	13	Jan.
1,997	Leicester & Northam...	834	834	91	44	Dec.
500	Lisk. and Looe Un...	25	25	...	...	...
70	Loughborough...	1423	1422	2090	113	Jan.
	Manches., Bol. & Bury	...	48	...	...	...
2,409	Monmouthshire...	100	100	209	10	Dec.
700	Montgomeryshire...	100	100	209	10	Aug.
500	Morpeth...	100	100	209	10	Aug.
500	Mersey and Irwell...	100	100	565	25	Oct.
5,000	Macclesfield...	100	100	62	14	...
247	Neath...	100	100	325	17	July
100	Nene Navig. Bds...	100	100	...	...	...

## ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

000	Albion	500	50	89	23	Dec.
000	Alliance Brit. & Forci.	100	104	13	5	Oct.
000	Do. Marine	100	5	64	6	Jan.
000	Atlas	50	5	14	8	July
000	Birmingham Fire.	250	55	107	5	May
000	British North Sea	250	50	10	5	June
000	British Commerc.	50	5	6	6	Dec.
000	Cler. Med. & Gen. Life	100	24	4	5	Aug.
000	County	100	10	42	24	Dec.
000	Eagle	50	5	52	3	Nov.
200	Economic Life	1000	250	375	5	Jan.
000	Edinburgh Life	100	10	—	6	Jan.
271	Edinburgh Life	20	20	22	14	June
000	Edinburgh Life	20	20	22	14	June
000	Globe	100	100	151	7	Dec.
000	Guardian	100	27	33	5	July
500	Hercules	100	10	52	—	—
000	Hope	50	5	5	6	Sep.
400	Imperial Fire	500	50	126	53	Dec.
000	Imperial Life	500	50	126	53	Dec.
000	Indemnity	100	52	19	5	Sep.
000	Insurance Co. of Scot.	—	10	—	—	—
020	Kent Fire	50	50	—	34	Feb.
000	Do. Life	—	—	79	3	—
000	Law Life	100	10	25	16	April
000	Liverp. Marine Assur.	—	23	—	—	—
000	London, Fire	25	25	154	4	Sep.
000	London, Fire	25	25	154	4	Sep.
000	North British	100	10	151	—	—
000	National Life	100	5	—	6	July
000	Palladium Life	50	2	24	5	Jan.
000	Protector Life	—	1	3	4	—
000	Provident Life	1000	10	194	1	June
000	Rock Life	20	2	61	58	Dec.
000	Rock Life	20	2	61	58	Dec.
000	Scottish Union & Scot.	—	1	—	—	—
000	Standard of England	5	4	—	4	Nov.
000	Sun	—	—	—	—	—
000	Universal Life	100	5	7	5	Dec.
000	Union	—	20	—	—	—
000	University Life	100	5	31	5	May
000	United & Mercantile	—	—	—	4	July
50	Westminster Life	1000	1000	—	—	—
000	West of Scotland	—	10	—	—	—

### PRICES OF SHARES.

**JOINT STOCK BANKS.**

No. of Shares.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount of Shares.	Amount paid.	Price.	Value per share.
25,000	Agric. & Com. of Irel.	25	10	..	..
5,000	Australasia ..	40	40	584	8
1,500,000	Bank of Scotland ..	..	854	204	..
10,000	Bank of Birmingham ..	50	10	..	..
10,000	Birmingham Bank ..	50	5	164	10
500,000	British Linen Co. ..	100	100	..	..
..	British North Amer. ..	..	20	19	..
3,000,000	Commercial ..	100	100	183	..
..	Colonial ..	100	25	25	..
3,000	Equitable Loan Co. ..	..	9	10	..
10,000	Foreign Banking Co.	..	8	9	..
2,000,000	Glasgow ..	50	50	68	..
10,000	Gloucestershire ..	50	10	..	10
6,000	Hamshire ..	50	5	..	10
10,000	Hibernian ..	100	25	..	4
3,000	Devon & Cor. Rg. Co.	..	20	36	..
30,000	London & Westmins.	100	20	21	5
3,000	Lancaster ..	100	20	..	4
10,000	Liverpool ..	100	10	23	6
60,000	London & Lanc. Co.	..	7	7	..
50,000	Manch. & Liver. Dis.	10	13	194	6
20,000	Manchester ..	100	25	27	..
25,000	Monm. & Glamorg.	20	10	134	12
20,000	North & South Wales	20	5	..	7
5,000,000	National Scotland ..	..	10	13	..
20,000	Nat. Bank of Ireland	50	174	16	5
20,000	Nat. Prov. Incl. Eng.	10	55	324	5
80,000	Nor. & C. B. of Eng.	100	10	..	..
10,000	North Wilts. ..	25	5	8	7
20,000	Prov. Bk. of Ireland	100	25	39	..
4,000	Ditto New ..	10	10	164	8
2,000,000	Royal of Scotland ..	..	109	..	..
7,000	South African ..	..	6	5	..
2,000	S. of Ireland, Cork ..	25	5	5	..
50,000	Western of Scotland	..	90	..	..
4,000,000	W. of Eng. & S. W. Dis.	10	16	12	..
20,000	Wales and Dorset ..	15	74	..	..

## GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.

2,000 Alliance.....	10	5	—	—
2,500 Bath.....	20	16	—	14
600 Bradford.....	23	25	—	10
5,000 British.....	40	16	214	14
5,000 Do. Provincial.....	50	19	224	—
928 Birmingham.....	50	50	98	54
2,400 Birm. & Staffordshire.....	50	50	76	4
600 Brentford.....	50	—	36	4
4,000 Brighton.....	20	29	103	—
1,500 Brighton.....	20	29	103	—
750 Do. New.....	20	18	9	34
2,471 Brighton, General.....	20	20	17	44
363 Carlisle.....	25	—	—	—
4,000 Continental Consolidat.....	75	624	—	4
240 Canterbury.....	50	50	55	6
700 Chelmsford.....	50	50	42	4
300 Cheltenham.....	50	50	75	8
1,000 Cheltenham, London.....	100	100	100	—
1,000 Do. New.....	100	60	112	6
800 Coventry.....	25	25	25	—
200 Derby.....	50	50	—	—
180 Dover.....	50	50	—	—
600 Dudley.....	20	20	30	5
4,500 Edinburgh Coal Gas Edinburgh and Alloa.....	25	25	—	—
240 Exeter.....	50	50	—	—
4,000 Exeter.....	50	424	304	43
10,000 European.....	25	—	—	—
4,450 Glasgow.....	25	7	—	—
20,000 Greenwich Railw. Gas.....	—	1	—	—
10,000 Imperial.....	50	50	45	24
85,000 Do. Bonds.....	100	100	—	4
1,200 Ipswich.....	—	10	—	—
800 Isle of Thanes.....	25	20	29	5
2,550 Independent.....	30	30	40	6
1,000 Ipswich.....	50	50	—	—
750 Leith Coal Gas.....	20	20	—	—
500 Liverpool.....	242	242	310	22
Do. N. Gas. & Coke Do. (New Do.).....	100	100	—	—
200 Maidstone.....	50	50	100	9
9,000 Phoenix.....	50	39	214	3
579 Portsea.....	—	53	—	—
1,000 Ratcliff.....	50	50	—	—
440 Rochdale.....	100	12	58	4
4,000 South Metropolitan.....	50	19	—	24
600 Sheffield.....	—	164	—	—
1,000 Shrewsbury.....	—	10	—	—
120 Swansea.....	50	50	—	—
8,200 United General.....	50	46	24	5
240 Warwick.....	50	50	50	5
750 Warrington.....	25	25	224	11
750 Warrington.....	20	20	20	3
5,000 Westminster Chartered.....	50	50	40	3
500 Ditto New.....	50	10	126	6
200 Worthing.....	50	50	—	5
800 Yarmouth.....	—	—	—	—

## DOCKS.

13,409 Commercial .....	100	100	56	3	Jan
98,667 East India .....	100	100	107	6	Sep
24,666 Ditto Additional .....				4	
1,038 East Country .....	100	100			
238,310 London .....	100			21	Dec
Ditto Bonds .....			99		
2,200 West India .....			964	41	Dec
2,324 .....	147	1473	80	211	Nov
3,434 Ditto .....			113	5	Nov
576 Folkestone Hour .....	50	50			
15,000 Ditto Bonds .....				5	
11,160 Grand Collier Docks .....	50	1			
52,752 St. Katharine .....	100	100		41	Jan
10,000 Ditto Bonds .....			100	4	Oct
10,000 Do. Bonds for 10 years .....			39	41	Oct
2,500 Deptford Pier .....	20	3			
1,000 Herne Bay Pier .....					

## BRIDGES.

0000	Hammersmith .....	50	50	22	10s	Jan
0000	Metropolit. Suspension .....	30	2			Feb
231	Southwark w. new sub. ....	63	63	2		Dec
0000	Do. New of 74 per cent. ....	50	50	14	12	Dec
0000	Vauxhall .....	70	70	17	17s	Dec
548	Waterloo .....	100	100	3		Feb
0000	Do. old Annuities of 84. ....	60	60	19	18s 6	Feb
0000	Do. new do. of 74. ....	40	40	17	16s 4	Feb
0000	Ditto Bonds .....			118	5	Feb

## WATER WORKS.

1 Birmingham	20	25	21	98	—
2 Colchester	100	100	—	—	—
3 East London	100	100	149	6	Jan
4 Glasgow	50	50	—	—	—
5 Grand Junction	41	41	54	24	Jan
6 Edinburgh Joint Stock	25	25	—	—	—
7 Kent	100	100	59	2	Jan
8 Liverpool Bottle	229	230	326	10	Jan
9 New River London Bridge	—	—	—	—	—
Water Annuities	—	—	58	24	Oct
10 Manchester & Salford	100	30	534	13	Oct
11 Portsea	50	50	—	—	—
12 Portsmouth & Farington	50	50	1	—	—
13 Do. New	30	50	22	1	Mar
14 000 Ramage	10	8	10	—	—
15 Vauxhall, late So. Lond.	100	100	87	44	Oct
16 West Middlesex	63	63	90	34	Dec
17 York Building Co. L. P.	100	100	35	174	Oct

## ROADS.

30 Archw. and Kent Tn.	30	30	188	1
100 Barking	100	100	224	1
100 Commercial	100	75	5	1
100 Do. East India Dock Br.	100	100		1
92 Great Dover Str.	7	7	271	1
83 Highgate Archway	307	8	2	
24 New North Rd. Stock 100	100			

### LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

A Adelaide Gal. of Science	60	75	204	
1 London, w. Bronze Tick.	783	160	243	
1 London University	100	16	7	
3 Russell	25	25	7	
1 King's College	100	100	26	

Published by HENRY J.

Printed and Published by HENRY ENGLISH, the Proprietor, at his Office, No. 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street, in the city of London; where all Communications and Advertisements are requested to be forwarded, post paid.—Saturday, January 27, 1838.

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